HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,198 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th Aug.
† SIAM		500	H.T. Weighell	22nd "
P. & O. BUTLER	6205	800	G. W. F. Browne	29th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	5th Sept.
B.I. MALWA	5970	600	W. J. Nantes	12th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
				Saturday.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	700	P. Harris	27th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.I. GANGES	4296	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moulle	25th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
B.I. ARCADIA	6392	1500	W. B. Andrews, R.N.R.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board. Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
GANGES	4296	600	T. J. Alderton	14th Aug.
PESHAWUR	3927	800	L. H. Moulle	28th "
ROHILLA	3511	800	M. de Horne	11th Sept.
ROSETTA	3525	800	G. W. Brady	25th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th July, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wines.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th August 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
	On the 8th September, 1890.

Information and other particulars [illegible] sage, &c., apply to
R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
[illegible], Bombay, Aug. 8, 1890.

HUNGARIAN
S. N. Co.

[illegible] TRIESTE, CALLING [illegible] PORT SAID.

[illegible]	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
[illegible]	[illegible],600	750	1st Sept.
[illegible]	[illegible],600	750	1st Oct.

[illegible] Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

[illegible] TES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
[illegible] OR BRINDISI [illegible]	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

[illegible] TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
[illegible] STE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

[illegible] rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

[illegible] through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

[illegible] will sail on or

[illegible]steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	about the
[illegible]DON	L. Lemesich	4,201	650	15th Aug.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	15th Sept.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Vallusching	3,800	550	21st Aug. 90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
23rd July, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDERABAD, GANGA WARUM, and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at a moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be removed from Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th AUGUST, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR PLYMOUTH, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 20th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1890. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons H.P.	To sail.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500. about 12th Aug.

THIS Steamer has accomodation for a Limited number of passengers at moderate rates, does not carry surgeon or stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars, apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1890. Agents.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

TOURIST AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. and all Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of Journey anywhere en route.
INTERPRETERS meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports to assist holders of Cook's Tickets.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.
Drafts issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at very favourable rates.
A Copy of "COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE," containing latest information of Steamer Sailings, Quarantine, &c., &c., sent free on application to
THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Calcutta, 11, Old Court House Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
X. CASTELLI,
Rampart Row, W. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
NATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—26, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £833,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
COURT OF DIRECTORS :
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Possenicker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

LONDON.	HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.	
Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Canton.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manilla.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL.

LIQUEUR WHISKEY.

THIS fine old Spirit was introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whiskey.
From its soft, rich flavour and aroma, due to age alone, this Spirit has obtained the name of "LIQUEUR WHISKEY," and while still retaining the genuine Whiskey Flavour, will be found possessed of many of the characteristics of Fine Old Cognac.
A Gentleman, lately returned from a shooting trip in the Hymalayas, writes :—" Your Liqueur Whiskey was especially appreciated."
Price Rs. 28 per doz.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

READ THIS CAREFULLY.

STRONG, accurate, pretty, open-faced Nickel Silvern, *short winding* Keyless Railway Regulators, of small size, *jewelled enamelled* dials, bold figures and Candian Gold hands, with tempered machinery and dust tight hinged cases for Rs. 7-8 per V. P.P. with spare glass, spring, box and guarantee. Warranted to stand rough usage. Can be easily repaired. Have no appearance of cheap-ness about them. Others sell at double our rates. Mr. A. R. Mehta from Bandora says :—"The Rs. 7-8 watch I purchased from you two years back, gives correct time as yet." Acting Superintendent Government Farm, Khandesh, says :—"A watch-maker has valued your Rs. 7-8 watch for Rs. 15." Mr. J. Sutcliffe, R. W. Fusr. Regt., Lucknow, says :—"Some valued it at Rs. 15, and were completely surprised when I told them it only cost Rs. 7-8." Pretty Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Complete Shirt Studs and Rings set with scientific diamonds, rubies &c., at Rs. 2 each. Mr. J. A. Yelsmore, Satar, says :—"The best *goldsmith* of this place values the chain for Rs. 5 and the locket for Rs. 10." Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector, Sanikutla, says :—"A German valued the diamond rings at Rs. 50 and the ruby at Rs. 30."
WESTERN INDIA TRADING CO.,
91, Medows Street, Bombay, (opposite Phillips & Co., Ld.)

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing For ge under the management of a thoroughly practical En glish Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on application.
LONDON HOUSE.
WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
27, LEADENHALL STREET.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'s SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON, Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery & Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
and New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:
All exquisite Fabrics, renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear,
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain and Salt Water, in Light-weight Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully Packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

ABU HOTEL.
AT MOUNT ABU RAJPUTANA.

A GREAT REDUCTION has been made for the coming slack season, till January next.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.
Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.
N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

REDUCED PRICES.
BEERS AND STOUT.
TREACHER'S OWN BRAND
LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

	Cash Price.		Cash Price.
Per dozen bottles	Rs. 5 12	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 3 14
Per case 4 doz. bottles	" 22 0	Per case 6 doz. half-bottles	" 22 0

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

Per dozen bottles	Rs. 6 4	Per dozen half-bottles	Rs. 4 2

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.
In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Son's bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands the highest price.
The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

Per dozen bottles, cash	Rs. 6 6	Per dozen half-bottles, cash	Rs. 4 6

	Bottles.	Half-Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen, cash	Rs. 6 2	Rs. 4 2
BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons	" 6 2	" 4 2
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz., cash	" 6 6	" 4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
~~BOMBAY~~, BYCULLA AND ~~POONA~~.

THE BEST QUALITY LIGHT AND FIRM FELT HATS.

WEIGHT 3½ OZ. ONLY. "THE LATEST SHAPES" Rs. 9-4.
"PERFECTION OF MANUFACTURE." FELT HATS.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORM FR. BAYER & CO.,
ELBERFELD.
NEW SYNTHETIC REMEDIES.

PHENACETIN-BAYER—New Remedy for FEVER & HEADACHE.
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 8 gr. and 4 gr.

The New Remedy for Sleeplessness—**SULPHONAL-BAYER.**
In ½ oz. and 1 oz. Bottles, and Lozenges 16 gr. and 8 gr.

ARISTOL—NEW ODOURLESS AND NON-POISONOUS SUBSTITUTE FOR IODOFORM.
In 1oz. Original Bottles only.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

IMPORTANT.
RE EXCHANGE.

IN consequence of the present favourable Rate of Exchange, Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in intimating to the Public that they have made an all-round Reduction on the Prices of their Goods of 15 per cent.

15 per cent. on GOLD WATCHES.
15 per cent. on SILVER WATCHES.
15 per cent. on CLOCKS.
15 per cent. on CHRONOMETERS.
15 per cent. on WATCH CHAINS.
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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.
WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
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HIGH CLASS WATERPROOF GOODS
SUPERIOR AND RELIABLE.

	Rs. a.
"THE DERRY" Guaranteed Waterproof Coats, IN ALL SIZES	9 8
"THE CLARENCE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, a Fashionable well-cut Garment, Double Texture on Tweed, SEWN SEAMS, Thoroughly Water-tight and Durable, All sizes, from	25 0
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"THE FIFE" Guaranteed Waterproof Coat, with Cape, SEWN SEAMS, the most approved and "Trustworthy Coat" produced, from	33 0
"REGULATION CLOAKS" For Officers, Correct Pattern, Thoroughly Waterproof, SEWN SEAMS, a highly finished article, the only shape equally comfortable and effective for Walking, Riding and Driving, from	
WATERPROOF Black Twill or Check Driving A[illegible] Straps	
WATERPROOF Drab Twill or Check Driving A[illegible] Straps	
WATERPROOF Ground Sheets with Eyelets, 6 by 6.	
WATERPROOF Drab Sheeting, 60 inches wide, per [illegible]	

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH OR V. P. P.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
ARIEL ESTATER.
LADY FLOATING IN MID-AIR.

Who whilst plunged in a deep Magnetic sleep floats gracefully in the air, unsupported by any wires and replies to questions put. This Lady who was exhibited before thousands every night in the Royal Tivoli Gardens, London, is declared on as being "a marvel." No one should therefore fail to see

THE EXHIBITION OF
THE BODYLESS LADY

has been discontinued and a much more wonderful and marvellous Entertainment substituted. Open from 4 to 7 and 8 to 10 P.M. EVERY DAY up to and inclusive the 8th instant.

ADMISSION, ANNAS 4 ONLY.

THE MACIVOR Chartered s. s. "WAVERLEY" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL *viâ* KURRACHEE with General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or stored in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, August 7th, 1890. Agents.

GOLD WATCHES,
BY
JAMES McCABE, Royal Exchange, London.

All Watches are guaranteed genuine old McCabe's.

HUNTING AND OPEN-CASED.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PAREE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £1,000,250.

ADVANCES made as a first charge upon Mortgage of Freeholds, Stocks, Shares, and other approved securities.

STATE, Municipal, and other PUBLIC LOANS negotiated and issued upon the London market.

For all particulars apply direct to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of MASONRY WING and PROTECTION Walls at the Yerla Bridge near SANGLI STATION on the S. M. Railway.

2. Sealed tenders must reach the office of the undersigned before the 31st August, 1890. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any tender.

3. Full particulars with regard to the work can be obtained from the office of the undersigned.

H. H. G. DUNLOP, A.M.I.C.E.,
Resident Engineer,
Poona Division, S. M. Ry.
Poona, 7th August, 1890.

MELVIN'S BEER.

REGIMENTAL Messes and Canteens are hereby notified that the undersigned cannot guarantee that the Beer contained in hogshead bearing Messrs. Melvin and Co.'s name is of those brewers manufacture, unless purchases be made direct from

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUB-JUDGE
DEHRA DOON.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 ACT X. OF 1865.

In re the Estate of the late Mrs. E. EMILE, late of Mussoorie.

WHEREAS an application under the Indian Succession Act of 1865 for Letter of Administration in respect of the aforesaid Estate has been made by LALA MANSA RAM of Landour, and whereas the 19th day of August, 1890, has been fixed for the hearing of the said application, notice is hereby given that any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part or parts thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, lease or otherwise is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at our office, No. 37, Modow Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold. New salt Batty land or ground intersected by the Falkland Road, situate, lying and being on the north side of Khetwady Back Road, in the Collector of land revenue under old No. 185, New No. 13702, old survey Nos. 1-5530, 1-5540 & 1-5523, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north and east by property formerly of Dhunbai, widow of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Mistri, and now of Bachoobai, widow and executrix of Dorabjee Burjorjee Cooper deceased, on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, partly by the property of Khoja Janoo Noor Mahomed, and partly by the property of Govindjee Tuljidas, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Hajee Abdul Latiff and several other tenants.—Dated at Bombay, this 8th day of August, 1890.

PESTANJEE & RUSTIM.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS AND MONTHLY MAGAZINES
for immediate supply to Mofussil Residents.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
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British Medical Journal	26 0	23 0	18 0
Dublin Weekly Freeman	11 0	9 8	8 0
Engineer	34 0	29 0	24 8
Engineering	34 0	29 0	24 0
English Mechanic	12 0	10 8	8 0
Field	34 0	29 0	24 0
Funny Folks	10 0	8 8	7 0
Fair Play	14 0	12 0	10 0
Graphic	25 0	22 0	17 0
Home News	23 0	20 0	16 0
Illustrated London News	25 0	22 0	17 0
Lancet	34 0	29 0	24 0
London Figaro	10 0	8 8	7 0
Mail (Tri-weekly)	34 0	29 0	24 0
New York Medical Journal	23 0	23 0	18 0
Overland Mail	23 0	20 0	16 0
Pall Mall Budget	16 0	14 0	11 0
Pictorial World	25 0	22 0	14 0
Public Opinion	12 0	10 8	8 0
Punch	14 0	12 0	10 8
St. James's Budget	23 0	20 0	16 0
Saturday Review	23 0	20 0	16 0
Scientific American	14 0	12 0	10 0
Do. do. Supplement	16 0	14 0	11 0
Truth	24 0	21 0	16 0
Times (Weekly Edition)	12 0	10 8	8 8
Tit-Bits	10 0	8 8	7 0
Vanity Fair	24 0	21 0	16 0
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Papers under Class A. are posted on arrival of the English Mail in Bombay.

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MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
	Rs a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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Cassell's Family Magazines	5 0	4 8	3 8
Chambers' Journal	5 8	5 0	4 0
Contemporary Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Cornhill Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Dublin Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Dublin Review (Quarterly)	16 0	14 0	9 0
Edinburgh Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	10 0
Family Herald	4 8	4 0	3 0
Fortnightly Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Glasgow Medical Journal	15 0	14 0	8 0
Harper's Monthly Magazine	9 8	8 8	6 8
Leisure Hour	4 8	4 0	3 0
Longman's Magazine	5 0	4 8	3 8
Marine Engineer	5 0	4 8	3 8
Macmillan's Magazine	8 8	7 8	6 0
National Review	20 0	17 0	14 0
Nineteenth Century	20 0	17 0	14 0
Practitioner	12 8	11 0	8 0
Provincial Medical Journal	5 8	5 0	4 8
Textile Manufacturer	10 8	9 0	...
Textile Journal of Fabrics	10 0	9 0	7 0
Textile World	7 0	6 0	7 0
Young Ladies' Journal	7 8	6 8	5 0

Magazines under Class A. are posted on arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class B. are posted one week after arrival in Bombay.

Magazines under Class C. are posted three weeks after arrival in Bombay.

All English Subscriptions must be Paid in Advance.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLIO," arrived from HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The steamer's surveyor Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 8th August, 1890. Agents.

NOTICE.

ON behalf of Messrs. VUSSONJEE MUNJEE and LULBHAI GOOLABDAS, two of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of DAMODHUR MADHOWJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant. Notice is hereby given that the said, DAMODHUR MADHOWJEE has by clauses 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 of his said Will, dated the 11th day of October, 1884, settled the undermentioned immoveable properties in trust for certain charitable purposes therein specified, and by a decree made on the 11th August, 1893, in suit No. 316 of 1888, by the High Court of Bombay, it has been declared that the charges on the said properties created by the said clauses of the said Will are validly and effectually constituted. The public are therefore warned against advancing any moneys on the security of any of the said properties to, or dealing in respect of the same, with Gordhundas Damodhar, a son of the said deceased or his Agent, or with any other person whatsoever.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1890.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKAR, DINSHA, & KANGA,
Solicitors, High Court.

PROPERTY AT MAHALUXMI.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building, standing thereon known as Luxmimalla, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the public Road, on or towards the West by the sea shore, on towards the north by the Temple of Dhakji, and on or towards the south by the Dhurumsala belonging to Udha Manji.

PROPERTIES AT THANA.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Thana in Thana Zilla and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the property of Ramkisson Rupchund Telice, on or towards the south by public passage, on or towards the east by fruit market, on or towards the west by public road, known as Station Road and bearing No. 425.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building hereditaments and premises standing thereon, in Thana, bearing No. 80 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the south by the property of Wassodeo Bnicajee Shimpy, on or towards the north by the Temple of Witoba, on or towards the east and west by the public passage.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in Thana and bearing No. 77 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the house of Harilal Nuroumdas, on or towards the south by the vacant ground, on or toward the west by a tank, on or towards the east by a road public leading to Thana station.

PROPERTY AT THIRD BHOIWADA.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Kanandas Narrondas, on or toward the west by the property of Jamsetjee Nasarbin Sasay Roomlin Jung Bahadur, on or towards the north by the property of Tankereas Jugjeewandas, and on or towards the south by the property of Jewanji Maharaj and bearing No. 53.

PROPERTY AT KOOMBHARTOOKDA.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Koomobhartookda, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay bearing No. 21 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or toward the east by the property of Jugnoohandas Vundravandas, on or towards the west by the said Koombharbookda Street, on or towards the north by the property of Sunbhook Buchraj, and on or towards the south by the property of Moroswar Narayen and Vinayek Dunnath.

PROPERTY AT MATHOORA.

A Dharamsaila at Shri Mathoora near Dwarkanathji's Temple on Sham Ghaut.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING called for MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., notices to the following effect will be moved (1) by Ferozsha M. Mehta, Esq., "1. That this Corporation deny that it is legal for them to establish or maintain hoses, &c., for lepers. "2. That they ask Government to re-consider the closing of the Leper Ward of the sir J. J. Hospital. "3. That this Corporation will be prepared, to sanction a grant for defraying a moiety of the cost of *temporarily* maintaining the proposed Leper Asylum till sir Dinshaw Petit Leper Asylum is completed; provided that such moiety does not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month, and that Government undertake to defray the other moiety of maintenance."

(2) Jamsetjee Virgee, Esqr., 1. That it is essential that leprosy should be dealt with in a separate enactment. 2. That this question is urgent, and that it is not desirable to defer it. 3. That any such enactment should provide for the segregation of the sexes and of healthy children from leprous parents, &c.

(3). Sir Jamsetjee Morland, That, sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 10,33/5, to provide for the cost of diverting the pipe sewers, along the site of the proposed overbridge at Falkland Road, to permit of the construction of such bridge thereat, by the Railway Company."—

(4.) Dossabhai Framji, Esqr., C.S.I. That sanction be given to an expenditure not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month for the maintenance of proposed Leper Home; that Government be asked to bear the other moiety of Rs. 1,000 of the expenditure, &c.

And (5) Shishchandra K. Bhatawadekar Esqr., That this Coporation regret (1) the inefficiency with which fires occuring in this city are dealt with (2) the delay in the arrival of the fire engines and (3) the delay in obtaining a proper and sufficient supply of water.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 8th August 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 212 OF 1889.

The Honorable FRANCES LAW LATHAM, Her Majesty's Advocate General at Bombay, at the relation of SOONDERJI JAIRAM and LUKHMIDAS HURBHUM, of Bombay Hindu Merchants, residing at Khaduck, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

GANGJI AKHAI of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, residing at Khaduck outside the Fort of Bombay, and NENBAI, widow of MOUNJI HURJI deceased, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Khaduck aforesaid.....Defendants.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS there were inter alia Government Promissory notes of the 4 per cent Loan of the nominal value of Rupees 65,00, belonging to and forming a part of the estate of one Mohanji Hurji deceased, of which the defendant Gangji Akhai is the sole Executor *And whereas* the said notes which are believed to be standing in the name of the defendant Gangji Akhai have now been found missing and the said defendant does not account for the same *Notice* is therefore hereby given to the Public warning all persons against purchasing, accepting or holding from the said Gangji Akhai or Nenbai or any person or persons on his or her behalf or otherwise, or drawing interest on or in any wise dealing with any Government Promissory notes standing in the name of the said Ganji Akhai or on which any endorsement appears purporting to be made by or in the name of the said Gangji Akhai.

The said defendants have been restrained by an interim Injunction of the Court from disposing of or in any wise dealing with inter alia the said Government Promissory notes.

All persons, in whose possession there may be any of the notes so standing or indorsed in the name aforesaid are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned forthwith at their office, No. 91, Meadow, Street, Fort.

The Public Debt Office has been requested to stop interest on the said Government Promissory notes.—Dated at Bombay, this 8th day of August, 1890.

MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000
RESERVE FUNDS £250,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

BANKERS.

LONDON..... { The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.
SCOTLAND ..... { Bank of Scotland. Royal Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... { National Bank of Scotland. National Bank.
AMSTERDAM .. { Hope & Co. The Amsterdamsche Bank.
ROTTERDAM..... { Wertheim & Gompertz. The Rotterdamsche Bank.
PARIS ..... André Neuflize & Co.

BRANCHES.

Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Batavia, Hongkong and Shanghai.

CORRESPONDENTS.

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„ Amoy	„	BOYD & Co.
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„ Tientsin	„	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
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In Australia	The Bank of New South Wales. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited. The Bank of Victoria. The Bank of Australasia. The National Bank of Australasia.	

BOMBAY BRANCH:

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum. For shorter periods, at rates to be learned on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALMATHA WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT
AND
"BASEL MISSION" CLOTHS.

THE Undersigned have much pleasure in intimating that, owing to increased demand for the above Cloths, they have opened a Separate Department for them at No. 27, Hummum Street, where the celebrated "HAND-MADE MISSION" SHIRAH CLOTHS, TWEEDS, GINGHAMS, DAMASK and DIAMOND TABLE LINEN, &c., may be had at the same rates as from the Factory.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Mission Industrial Establishment.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MEMBERS who WISH to DINE with the ELEVENS after the Poona Match on SATURDAY, are requested to REGISTER their NAMES at the Gymkhana Pavilion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

TO Architects, Contractors, Dock Companies, Mill Owners, Railway Companies, Ship Owners and all who are desirous of obtaining, a reliable and durable Paint, THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON (the original Patentees of "White Zinc Paint") beg to inform the above that "HUBBUCK'S GENUINE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT AND OILS" can always be obtained of the undermentioned well known Firms in Bombay. This Paint has successfully stood the test of all climates for many years, and has an ever increasing demand: it is far superior in purposes of colour, in body, in fineness, and lasting properties to any other Paint; retains its color, and when mixed with HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL does not crack or blister, and is not effected by atmospheric changes, salt water, or gas). THOMAS HUBBUCK AND SON knowing the importance of such a Paint to the above, trust their Friends will continue to use this world-renowned HUBBUCK'S PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, the quality of which never varies

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

THOS. HUBBUCK & SON desire to call attention to their special PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL. This OIL is paler than Raw Linseed Oil and therefore does not discolor White or other delicate colors. By their patent process all the fatty matter (which renders Paint non-drying and sticky) is extracted, making the Paint mixed with this Oil dry quickly with a perfectly hard and smooth surface, prevents blistering, and is therefore consequently much more durable. This Oil has been successfully in use for many years in China, Japan, the West Indies, the Straits Settlements, Burmah, &c. One trial will show the importance of this Oil in a climate like India, and will cause it to become in general demand through India. THOS. HUBBUCK & SON ship only GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, and therefore, trust their friends will see when ordering HUBBUCK'S PAINTS that they also get HUBBUCK'S GENUINE OILS and TURPENTINE, Good Paint is destroyed by using an inferior Oil.

J. FISCHER and Co., 21, Hummum Street.
JOSEPH SOARES, Elphinstone Circle.
D. K. DADY & Co.
H. SHAIK ADAM and Co., Church Lane.
E. A. KURRIM, Apollo Road.
E. E. KURWA, and Sons Abdool Rahmon Street.
SHALLABHOY TYEBJEE and Co., Apollo Road.
NUZERALLY SURRAFALLY, Jumma Musjid.
A. M. HASSANALLY, Abdool Rahmon Street.
ESSOOFALLY ESMOODIN, Jumma Musjid.
CHANDABHOY RAJBHOY & Co.
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDOOL HOOSEIN.
&c., &c.

THOS. HUBBUCK and SON, (ESTABLISHED 1765.)
Manufacturers, Patent White Zinc, Genuine WHITE lead, Genuine Red Lead, Colors, Varnishes etc.

(OIL BOILERS AND REFINERS)
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES—24 LIME St. E.C.
FACTORY AND WHARF—RATCLIFF, LONDON.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club-House, on Monday, the 25th August, 1890, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
23rd July, 1890.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS are INVITED to TENDER for the supply to the B. B. and C. I. Railway of MISCELLANEOUS STORES as per list posted up at the General Offices, Fort. Tenders will be received not later than noon on TUESDAY next, at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Parel.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the stores noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for the year 1890-91.

Blanketing for Follower's Coats	5,250 yards

1. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 100 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.

3. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

4. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within 14 days of the receipt of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent on the contract.

5. Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.

7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY the 12 August, '90 in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Army Clothing Department, Alipore, the 11th July, 1890

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA,

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breezes on every side, and commands a magnificient and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, POONA.

VISITORS TO POONA ARE RESPECTFULLY requested to bear in mind that the Adelphi Hotel is now open, and has been most elegantly fitted and furnished. The Bed-rooms, both double and single, are large and airy, and the Proprietor has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First Class and the best Hotel in Poona.

The Dining and Drawing Rooms and Parlour are large and airy, with a grand Sympathetic Square Piano, by Messrs. Marcks & Co., having been furnished in a most elegant style.

The Cuisine is under the immediate Superintendence of a Competent Chef.

A trial is earnestly solicited.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, Adelphi Hotel, Poona.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 8. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

MEMORY—LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr. R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890), "Much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men." —Major Jamieson, Bengal S.C. "I intend to adjuste my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin M.A., Rector of Lea (Sept., 1889.) "Great advantage to strong memory: Incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley. "Able to give gist of book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B.A. "Excellent travelling companion." —J. B. Hays, Commander, R.N. "Wonderful aid to memory." —Mirza Sadeq-ud-din Khan. "Invaluable."—J. J. Francis, Q.C.—"Does not involve much labour,"—Statesman, 23rd Oct., 1887,

"Tremendously popular in Oxford"—Pall Mall Gazette, 4th Feb. 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs. 75; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq: Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE, 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES,

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin		from Rs.	6
Do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez"		from „	6
Do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks		„	20
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles		„	24
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs		„	20
Do. do. do.	Gold Springs	„	25
Do. do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic		from „	25
Do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks		„	35
Do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs		from „	30
Do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	40
Do. do.	non-pressure springs	„	35
Do. do.	Dr. Menist's	„	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins		from Rs.	3
Silver Framed	do. do.	from „	18
Gold Framed	do. do.	from „	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Bookside

Silver	do. do. do.	from „	6
Gold	do. do. do.	from „	25
Do.	do. do. do.	from „	60

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed		from Rs.	4
Silver	do. do.	from „	30
Gold	do. do.	from „	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles..... Rs. 100

Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts... „ 25

Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable..... „ 20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS.....Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles .....Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk		4 for Rs.	1 0
„	Wirebound, very fine	each Re. 1 and „	1 8
„	Chains, Silver or Aluminium	each „	3 0
„	Gold	each from „	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO'S PREPARATIONS

Possess wonderful VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES and are THE MOST POWERFUL RESTORATIVES OF VIGOUR AND MENTAL ACTIVITY KNOWN. The Phosphorus being unoxidised supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.

In this form it is powerfully remedial, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess, Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.

The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day."

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaria* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 933½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Chartor Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong					
Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,380	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	165
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	2	67
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	20 pr.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	850
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	550
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	605
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	460
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	480
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	565
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	430
Gordon Mills	3,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	120
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	810
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	535
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	327½
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	553
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	247½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	930
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	690
Khangaum Manfg Co	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Leopold	2,500	100	100	5	170
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	895
Madras United	3.0	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Mahomed Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,180
Nasgaon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,600
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,720	625	625	10	365
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,000
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	35	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,260
Soondercabe	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	259½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Swadesh Mills	2,000	500	500	Nil.	305
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	610
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	748
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	-- 30	1,000
Lord Reay Mfg	5,445	1,000	1,000	--	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ash. down	1,000	200	200	10	220
BackBay Baths	750	150	75	10	170
Badham Pile	500	50	50	10	50
Bapty Bros	5,000	100	100	14	122
Berar Oil Mills	6,625	200	185	18	40 xdis
Co., Limited, Bombay Fire	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
	600	2,500	1,000	100	730
		2,500	1,500	135	3,275
		375	625	33½	820
			100	5	
				500 6 pr. ct.	630
				500 30 Dvd.	750
				100 4 pr. ct.	30
			500	Nil	425
			200	..	182½
			1,000	75 pr. ct.	700
			70	..	70 nm
			10	10 pr. ct.	11½
			1,000	90	1,100
			100	10 pr. ct.	75 xd
			175	26½	356
		500	500	300	30
	3,500	100	100	Nil.	55
	4,00	100	100	10 pr. ct.	55
	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	
	1, 00	100	200	...	
	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	200
	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	22
	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	390
	250	18,000	1,000	100	1,400
	2,500	100	100	...	60
	1,000	100	100	9	89
	1,000	100	100 & 20	...	85
	2,000	500	all	85	1,075
	1,500	100	100	10	120
	9,300	25	25	5-8	11½
	...	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	£1,250	1,250	75	1,000 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700 xd
Apollo	750	1,400	2,300	Nil.	215
Bellary	1,167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385 xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Breull's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	5	200	200	16	95
Coiaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	375
East India	351	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	--	--	180
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,175
French Press	300	500	1,000	50	535
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	30	415
Hongoll Press	750	100	all	--	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	415
Mahmadbhoy Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	501
Mercantile	1,000	125	10	55	55
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	50	440
Manmar M	1,000	250	all	25	172½
New Borsr	1,200	500	500	45	175
New Indian	4,000	1,000	125	11	102½
Prince of Wales Sahapathy (Bellary)	600	500	400	40	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Talkarl	400	2,000	750	50	480
	--	1,000	all	60	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

CALENDAR.—AUGUST, 1890.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon ..... August 15th, 9h. 11'0m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... „ 23rd, 6h. 11'0m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 30th, 9h. 26'4m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. H.	M.
Sat. 9	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Poona. Marcks and Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.	5 40	6 31	6 37m 7 16 a	0 45 a
Sun. 10	Tenth Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Ganges.	5 40	6 3.	8 16m 7 16 a	1 2m 2 16 a
Mon. 11	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 40	6 30	9 20m 8 40 a	2 8m 3 28 a
Tues. 12	•	5 40	6 29	10 8m 9 37 a	3 1m 4 15 a
Wed. 13	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. French Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 41	6 28	10 46m 10 21 a	3 46m 4 52 a
Thr. 14	.....	5 41	6 28	11 18m 11 0 a	4 24m 5 23 a
Fri. 15	Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Ahmedaugger (returns). Departure of the English Mail per s.s Peninsular.	5 41	6 27	11 46m 11 34 a	4 58m 5 51 a

Left Aden on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

A VERY shocking case was before the Calcutta Coroner on Monday. Dr. Joubert reported to the Police Commissioner certain circumstances attending the death of a Hindu woman in the Eden Hospital, on the 31st July, as the result of horrible neglect. The woman was taken to the hospital on the 27th July in a moribund condition and suffering from fever, kidney affection and abdominal complaints, and died on th 31st without becoming conscious. The person who took the woman to the hospital said she was a Hindu widow who had been living with a man named Womesh Chose at Koungwi. Womesh took her to the burning ghat nine days before her confinement and kept her there, expecting her to die. He was at last forced by another Hindu to have her removed to Calcutta. Dr. Joubert was examined and stated that death was due to blood-poisoning caused by the grossest neglect after

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re.1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 3 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 6 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 4 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 0
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 0
Kidneys, each	0 1 6
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 2 0
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 3
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 10 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 3	0 2 3
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort ..... per piece	0 14 0
Fore „ „ ..... „	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort ... „	0 10 0
Fore „ „ ... „	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart „	0 6 0

LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort ..... per piece	1 8 0
Fore „ „ ..... „	1 4 0
Hind „ 2nd sort ..... „	1 0 0
Fore „ „ ..... „	0 14 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart „	0 8 0
PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork Fresh, per lb	4 0 0
Pork Salt, country, per lb	4 0 0
Pigs (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	2 0 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb	1 0 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7 0 0
„ Hens „	0 4 0
Duck large „	0 14 0
„ middling „	0 10 0
„ Bombay, large „	0 13 0
„ „ middling „	0 10 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
„ small „	0 3 6
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 0 0
Patridges, each	0 3 6
Pigeons, per pair	0 4 0
„ young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Doves, per pair	0 10 0
Snipe, per pair	0 2 0
Quails, per dozen	0 6 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
„ Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	3 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 4 0
Cheese „ „	0 14 0

BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0 2 0
Do. Poona, mixed, per lb	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9

FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	18 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 8 0
„ per maund	0 3 3
Aine, per candy	6 0 0
„ per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy.	4 8 0
„ „ „ per maund.	0 2 9
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
„ per maund	0 3 0
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
„ per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	0 13 0

OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	4 2 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4 4 0
„ 2nd sort, per maund	3 10 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	4 4 0
Kerosine Oil, Snow Flake, per Tin	2 8 0
„ „ Common	2 0 0

GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
„ Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
„ Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 6
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
„ common, country, per bottle	0 1 9
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 14 0

GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 4 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 8 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Bajree, Bhownuggur, per phura	4 4 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	4 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 12 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	6 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 8 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 14 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 10 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 8 0
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0
Oats, per phurra	2 8 0
Jowaree or Gholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 10 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0
Maize, per phurra	3 0 0
Moong, per phurra	4 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5 8 0
Mussoor, per phurra	3 2 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 4 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 8 0
Peas, per phurra	3 4 0
Toor, per phurra	3 0 0
„ Dall, 1st sort	5 0 0
„ „ 2nd sort	4 4 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 0 0
Wurrese or Veragoo, per phurra	3 10 0
Kong, per phurra	3 8 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 9 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 7 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 14 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 6

VEGETABLES—	
Onions, per seer	0 0 3
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 1 3
Lettuces, each	0 0 6
Beet, large, each	0 1 0
Beet, small	0 0 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 1 0
French Beans, per seer	0 2 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	0 9 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0 6 0
Cocoanuts, whole per 100	5 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	3 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	5 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 1 6

FRUITS—	
Pineapple, large, each	0 12 0
„ small, each	0 6 0
Custard apples, each	0 1 6
Pomeloes, small, each	0 12 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 9 0
„ small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange large, per dozen	1 0 0
„ small, per dozen	0 10 0
Melons musk, large, each	0 6 0
„ „ small, each	0 3 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 6 0
„ small, red „	0 4 0
„ large, yellow „	0 3 0
„ small, yellow „	0 2 0
Limes, sour „	0 1 0
Pomegranate, Bombay.. „	0 6 0
Mangoes, common „	3 0 0
Figs, Poona „	0 4 0
Pears, per dozen	0 10 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 1 6
Chekoos, per dozen	0 12 0
Moosoombees, Poona, per dozen	0 10 0
„ Muscat, per dozen	0 12 0

FRESH FISH—	
Bonie, very large, per dozen	12 0 0
„ large, per dozen	2 0 0
Ghoal, large, each	4 0 0
„ small, each	2 0 0
Prawns, small, per dozen	0 1 6
Bumlows	0 4 0
Oysters, in shell	0 3 0
„ opened	0 2 6
Crabs	0 0 6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Poona, 11 a.m.
Marcks and Company, Limited, Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m.
Foot ball (Association Rules), Rovers *vs.* Y. M. C. A. C., Cooperage Grounds, 5 p.m.
General Meeting of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Colaba Library, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Iran (s), from Cardiff; Canton (s), London; Kilwa (s), Busreh; and Clio (s), Hull.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bormida (s), for China, &c.; Nadir (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Assam (s), Aden.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ehrenfels and the s. s. Clio entered the dock on Thursday and yesterday respectively; and the s. s. Tanjore left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Canton entered and the s. s. Bormida left the dock yesterday.

JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT LIBRARY.—The meeting of the Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit Colaba Library is to be held to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

PALI HILL GUN CLUB.—The Pali Hill Gun Club will meet this afternoon at Worli, south of the Pumping Station, at 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind direct, per extra s. s. Labourdonnais, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m. on Sunday, the 10th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 11th August, 1890, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 19, *viz.*, 1s. 7½d. per rupee.

THE SOROSIS CLUB.—A social meeting to celebrate the first anniversary of Sorosis will be held to-day at 4 p. m. Parents and family friends will be admitted through invitations given by the members.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th July, 1890, shows a decrease in the corresponding week of 1889 of 29,960 maunds, and Rs. 2,191 in the earnings.

CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The audited accounts of this company for the half-year ended 30th June show a profit of Rs. 49,911-2-4, and the directors have declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the half-year, and have resolved, after allowing a bonus of Rs. 1,300 to the company's staff, to carry forward the sum of Rs. 34,227-4-10.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.—As a supplement to the *Bombay Gazette* to-day is issued an advertisement sheet, extolling the virtues of Henry's Great Indian Remedies, notably Hippaces. The proprietors themselves say little of it, very wisely leaving the unsolicited testimonials of veterinary surgeons, trainers, and huntsmen to speak its praise. Athletes, horsemen, pedestrians, cricketers, cyclists, and sportsmen are unanimous in giving a favourable verdict; and what better recommendation could it have?

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Doctor Street, respecting the death of Chandbhoy, a Mahomedan girl, the daughter of a dealer in milk, named Russool Chandbhoy, aged 14 years. About ten days ago, while cooking, she attempted to raise a flame in pouring some kerosine oil on the fire, the result being that her clothes caught fire, and she was severely burnt on the legs and hands. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her burns were dressed. She did not recover, however, and died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death by burns was recorded.

FATAL FALL OVER A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Memonwada Road, respecting the death of a child, named Abdul Rahim Mahomed, aged four years, son of Mahomed, dealer in mats. About 7-30 p.m., on Thursday, the mother left the deceased lying asleep on a bed, near a window, facing the street. She had only been gone a short time when she heard a cry raised in the street that a child had fallen over a window. Immediately after, her child was carried upstairs in an unconscious state, his skull being fractured. Dr. Henriques was sent for, but the unfortunate child died before his arrival. The verdict was that the death of Abdool Rahim Mahomed was caused by injuries received by accidentally falling out of a window on the fourth storey of a house.

DROWNED IN A TEMPLE TANK.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Tardeo Road, respecting the death of Visram Amroota, a mill-labourer, aged about 25 years. Yesterday morning, Visram, in company with several companions, went to the Shunkerseth's Temple, where, the day being a holiday, they amused themselves with dancing. After dancing they all went into the tank in the temple compound to bathe. The deceased unfortunately got beyond his depth and disappeared. As the tank was filled with weeds, the other men did not attempt a rescue but sent for a policeman, who brought a drag, which, however, was found useless on account of the weeds. A policeman then went into the water and between them they managed to bring up the body of the deceased after it had been about half an hour in the water. The verdict was that the death of Visram Amroota was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a tank.

CHILDREN'S ORNAMENTS A TEMPTATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Nolan charged a Mahomedan boy, named Mahomed Ismail Abdul Kurreem, *alias* Papa Goolam Ali, with the theft of a quantity of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 150. The prisoner, who has evidently been carrying on his depredations for a considerable length of time, possessed himself of the ornaments, for which sixteen complainants appeared and identified them, and which they had found missing from the persons of their children. In consequence of information laid before the police, enquiries were immediately adopted which resulted on the arrest of the prisoner on the 27th of July, while he was endeavouring to dispose of some of the articles in the Marwaree Bazaar. The Magistrate convicted the delinquent on three charges, and sentenced him to an accumulated term of eighteen months' hard labour.

HOW TO CHECK CONTRABAND TRADE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, two Jews named Yacoob Fakeera and Samuel Jacob, were charged at the instance of Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee, abkari inspector, with selling opium without having a licence. The Government Prosecutor, Mr. Little, appeared for Government. It appears the prisoners had been arrested on the 24th of July by the inspector, who had marked certain coins in the presence of Inspector Nolan for identification and deputed a native to make a purchase at the accused's shop with the money. This stratagem was resorted to as the prisoners were noted smugglers of the drug. Whilst this was being effected, the transactions in the shop were watched by the inspector and the police without. After the drug had been sold an abkari inspector appeared outside the shop, and took possession of the opium bought from the prisoners. On searching their premises the marked coins were found on the floor and five tolas of opium in the possession of the first accused. Mr. De Souza, who appeared for the defence, continued that his clients had not endeavoured to dispose of the drug to the purchaser, adding that the present proceedings had been adopted by the abkari inspector towards his own benefit and interest. On the prisoners expressing themselves desirous of producing their witnesses, the case was further remanded.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr J Perkins, Army Inspector of Schools, Poona
a Lieut F Skinner, Punjab
a Mr E J Schneider do
a Mr M S Fowler, England
a Mr and Mrs A Robinson, CS, England
a Mrs H Buckle, England
a Miss Allen do
a Mr G Hynes, Postmaster Genl of Burmah, England
Mr T W Pegge, Poona
a Revd R Sinclair, Surat
Mr Cecil Taylor, Delhi
Revd Mrs C Badham, Deesa
Mr R A Wilson, Broach
a Col Woodehouse, (Political Agent of Kholapur), Poona
Mr A L Beamount, I M, Calcutta
Mr D G Proby, C P
Captain and Mrs Albuquerque, Chief Secretary, Goa
Dr and Mrs McReddie, Hissar
a Mr E S Bellasis, Hissar
Dr B B Grayfoot, Bombay
Mr and Mrs H Winchester, CS, (Collector of Bombay), Bombay
Mr E M Pratt, CS, Assistant Collector of Alibag), Bombay
Mr H C Webb, Bombay
Mr and Mrs H Farrington, Bangalore
Mr T Walker, Bombay
Mr S Nicool, do
Mr W Barrett, do
Mr W Chambers, do
Mr E Wilkins, do
Dr P Peterson, do
Mr G F Mackrow, do

Residents left during the week marked (a).

A SHORT time ago, writes the an English paper announced that a steamer had left Middlesborough with the plant for a blast furnace to be erected in the heart of China. This is the first action taken in connection with Chang Chintung's famous memorial in relation to railways and Chinese iron-mining and smelting. Although the extension of railways is not very hopeful at present, the Viceroy of the Hu Provinces is evidently determined to make a serious effort to work the immense iron deposits within his dominions. Ranked among the most antiforeign of the better-known Chinese satraps, Chung is said to be a full convert to the value of Western machinery, and he has already started cotton spinning and paper making according to European methods.

THE effects of the late heavy rain in the Himalayas are now beginning to make themselves apparent far down country. The Ganges, which was falling at Allahabad up to Sunday last, has since the beginning of the week been rising rapidly. At Cawnpore the river is higher than it has been for several years, and on the Oudh bank the country is submerged as far as Unao. On the Cawnpore side, a village in the civil lines has been flooded out and abandoned by its inhabitants. Railway traffic between Cawnpore and Lucknow is considerably impeded by the floods along the line.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice CANDY.)

WANT OF LEGAL SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* RAJABARAO BAPUBAO AND TWO OTHERS.

THESE were references, for the orders of the High Court, by the acting Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry, Mr. R. R. Tipnis, in three cases committed for trial under sections 193 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused Rajabarao was alleged to have given evidence before Mr. L. N. Ajagamker, first-class Magistrate of Ratnagherry, in a murder case which that officer was enquiring into, directly contradictory of what he had stated before the chief constable of Chiplun during the course of the police investigation touching the murder. After the conclusion of the enquiry, an application was made to Mr. Ajagamker to sanction the prosecution of Rajabarao for giving false evidence, but it was refused. The fact was brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, who, after perusal of the record, granted sanction to prosecute. Upon the receipt of this sanction, Mr. Hill, first-class magistrate, had Rajabarao apprehended, and after enquiring into the case, he committed him to the Sessions Court for trial on two separate heads of the charge, firstly for intentionally giving false evidence before the chief constable under section 194, and secondly for giving false evidence before the magistrate under section 193. Before the commencement of the trial, the pleader for the accused objected to it on the ground that there was no proper sanction to prosecute. It was submitted that Mr. Ajagamker having refused to grant sanction to prosecute, the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to cancel his order and grant sanction, and that the latter's sanction must be treated as a nullity. Before the Sessions Court, the objection was taken that the prosecution was not commenced upon the complaint of the court concerned. If seemed to the Sessions Judge necessary to move their lordships to quash the commitment in so far as it directed the trial under the second head of the charge preferred by the magistrate. The same remarks applied to the other two cases.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in disposing of the reference, said: Under section 195 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the District Magistrate had no jurisdiction to grant sanction, which had been refused by the first-class magistrate for the prosecution of the accused under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. As no appeal ordinarily lies from the decision of a first-class magistrate to a district magistrate, the first-class magistrate is not subordinate to the District Magistrate for the purposes of the section. (I. L. R., 11 Bombay, 438.) He is subordinate only to the Court of Sessions, which has as yet granted no sanction in the case. The committal of the accused on the second head of the charge framed against them, is therefore quashed.

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* NARANJER NATHUBHAI.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. V. R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in March last, convicted the accused of being in possession of instruments for the purpose of using them for counterfeiting Baroda coins, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 100, or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said: The pieces of metal produced in this case have now been forwarded to us. They are not moulds, as described by the Joint Sessions Judge, but dies. The piece C is the half of a broken die and could not possibly be used for counterfeiting coins. The pieces A and B, if prepared for the purpose of coining, would be used only for counterfeiting the impressions on one side only of two different coins. They could not be used for the two sides of the same coin, as they relate to different reigns. A and B are much worn, and it may be doubted whether they could be effectually used for counterfeiting coins. The letters engraved on them are not reversed; so that any impression on a coin from these dies would show the words composed of

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The rate for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not Exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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PARSEE LADIES' SINGLE EARRINGS set with finest Diamonds, Pearls and Emeralds, varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 4,000 each.—MARCKS & Co., LL, opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay.

NOVELTY ! NOVELTY ! ! Great variety of CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES, in quite a new style. Time-pieces with little Dollies jumping, with little Dollies swinging, all along the Clock is going, very neatly made and cheapest ever offered to the Bombay public. Prices varying from 25 to 2 rupees. Please have a look in at JAMASHEDJEE C. CAWASJEE, Watch-maker, 97, Meadow Street.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to Proprietor.

GENTS, Ladies, and Children Sola Hats, Flannel Shirts, and Best Brown Socks, and Stockings, with Silk Ribb, always on hand. At M. E. COOPER and Co. No. 2, Tamarind Lane.

WANTED PUPILS, who desire to have in six months a through knowledge (both practice and theory) of German, French, or Italian. Charges moderate. Apply "H. H." care of this paper.

RACE GAMES ! RACE GAMES ! ! To hand a small consignment to-day, from Rs. 1-8. Also Draught and Chess men. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. COUNSELL.—Choice Stock of In-fants Millinery, Infants washing Cotton Bonnets. Silk Gloves with trebly woven tips, Rs. 2-8 per pair. Hornby Row,

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON and HAM on Cut at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street.

NARAYAN BHIKAJI successfully treats cases of LEPROSY, WHITE LEPROSY, and ELEPHANTIASIS. No. 173, Kalkadevi Road, near Post Office.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the Bombay Gazette has been renewed, and is now available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

POONA.—TO BE LET for any period, a portion of large Bungalow, with good garden, stabling, outhouses, &c. Rent very moderate. Apply by letter to "X. Y. Z." care of this paper.

KIRKEE.—TO LET, a large and very comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 2, at Kirkee. Rent only Rupees 30 per month. Apply to PROPRIETORS, *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

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TO LET.—LARGE ROOMS WITH BATH-ROOM and small Verandah. Westerly breeze, Rent Rs. 125. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Albert Building.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale—Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PIANOS on the MONTHLY PAYMENT System. Good Fine Compassed Iron Framed Instruments in solid cases, from Rs 22 per month.—S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35, Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to look, Rs. 5 extra. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P." care of this office.

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A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots ; by W. E. H. PRIOR Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

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THE new patent Phœnix with iron axles and brass wheels with 6 metal Tunes and 24 steel Reeds Rs. 55, with case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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CALADIUMS, Gladioli, Begonias, Gloxinias, Loose Seeds, Garden Pumps and other Garden Sundries Price Lists free. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

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Hungarian Aperient Water.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
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Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

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DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

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TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.

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IT is only by comparing our ACUTENESS OF SIGHT with that of others, or with some established standard, that we can estimate the extent of our deficiency, or assure ourselves that none exists. There are many who flatter themselves that their sight is excellent though it is in fact far below the normal standard, simply because they do not happen to have had any opportunity for this critical comparison.

At LAWRENCE & MAYO'S NEW RECEPTION ROOM, opposite the Flora Fountain, in Rampart Row, special facilities are provided for applying these exact comparative tests, aided by an apparatus recently patented by Mr. S. Lawrence. A precise definition of the defect is essential before specially adapted Spectacles can be prepared for its correction.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical applianoes, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum ; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H.M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.

FIXED DEPOSITS received.

FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.

INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.

PAY and PENSIONS realised.

PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

PACKAGES landed and shipped.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.

ASSURANCES effected ; Marine, Fire, and Life

SUPPLIES of every description procured.

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DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1886.

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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890, contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Canton, 2,044 tons, Captain T S Angus, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain C. Ganaggo, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Indra, 2,332 tons, Captain J Firth, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,763 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Eward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kilwa, 793 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Jones, Mr H Jacob, Mr T Somerlot, and 50 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain W. Rea, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (2nd July) via Karachi with a general cargo and 1,381 tons coals, and Mr. R. Pemblebury, as a cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Iran, 2,311 tons, Captain A. Delargy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 4,801 tons coals, and Mr Mitchell, as a cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Mary Boyts.	2434	Mathias	A	Boyts Craig & Co.
" Clio	1779	Rea	B	Finlay Muir & Co
" Mobile	916	Hughes	C	B and P S N Co.
" Cy of Dublin	2150	Campbell	D	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Ecrenfels	1541	Kayser	L	Glade & Co.
" Manitoba	1336	Brickland	M	
" Henzada	1340	Avern	N	B I S N Co
" Labordonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes and Co.
" Aspatria	1838	Veale	P	C. Eduljl.
" Europa	1433	Jones	Q	K Nixon & Co.
" Tanjore	1402	Raffin	30 tons crane...	H Cassum.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peninsular.	2711	Wyatt	1	P and O Co.
" Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham.
" Bormida	1499	Gavaggo	4	N G Italiano
" Canton	2044	Augus	5	P & O S N Co.
" Poseidon	2510	Linsesich	7	A H Lloyds & Co
" Yorkshire	2307	Henry	10	K. Nixon & Co.
" Waverly	2022	Calvert	12	K. Nixon & Co
" W. Hall	2690	Buck	13	E Bates & Co.
" Purulia	993	Houston	15	B I S N Co.
" Swordsman.	719	Dotlefsen	16	Ebjee Sewjee.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Iran (s)	Delargy	Cardiff, July 16.
	Canton (s)	Angus	London, July 13.
	Kilwa (s)	Skinner	Buscrh, July 23.
	Clio (s)	Rea	Hull, July 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Bormida (s)	Ganaggo	China, &c.
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, &c.
	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Clio, for Hull, &c.
" Canton, for China,
" Nizam, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
4	Macarthur s	Macmahon	Glasgow, June 11.
	Maharani s	Budd	Madras, July 22.
	Ville de Cadix s.	Thereux	Bourbon, July 19.

DEPARTURES.

August 4—Steamers, Chindwara, Nevasa, Sirsa and Nowshera.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
6	Nurjahan s		Bombay.
	Goalpara s		Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
5	Pelican s		London.
	D of Devonshire s.		London.
6	Scindia s		Rangoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1341 Henzada (s), Avern.
2712 Peninsular (s), Wyatt.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2620 Wernoth Hall (s), Buck.

FOR ANTWERP VIA MARSEILLES.

2307 Yorkshire (s), Henry.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

2485 Poseidon (s), Lemessich.

FOR DUNKIRK.

1522 Ehrenfels (s).
1924 Inchmarlo (s), Eno.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

1433 Europa (s), Jones.

FOR CHINA.

1474 Bormida (s), Gavaggo.
1615 Nizam (s), Jephson.
1677 Surat (s), DeHorne.
1531 Venetia (s), Gadd.

FOR ADEN, &c.

1280 LaBourdonnais (s), Schmitz.

FOR ADEN, HOODEIDA, JEDDAH, &c.

1386 Manitoba (s), Bruckland.

FOR RANGOON.

2150 City of Dublin (s), Campbell.
1506 Lord Londonderry (s), McNeil.
2443 Mary Boyts (s), Mathias.

FOR KARACHI.

2333 Indra.
1674 Roma (s), Taylor.
1366 Suez (s), Wood.

FOR CALCUTTA.

2218 Armenia (s), Read.
2 31 Bellagio (s), Blacklock.
1794 Drummond (s), Mundle.

UNFIXED STEAMERS.

1894 Aspatria (s), Neale.
2182 Methley Hall (s), Wilcox.
2022 Waverley (s).

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

I. M. S. Canning, Creagh.
I. M. S. Clive, Butterworth.
I. M. S. Dalhousie, Hewett.
I. M. S. Investigator, Haskyn.
H. M. S. Sphinx, Boldero.

* Coasting steamers and country ships not included.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 6.

Croly, Surgeon, Bo Med Staff, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 7.

Halloway, Lieut, Ms., 2nd M Lancers, on priv. leave, from Kamptee.

AUGUST 8.

Nutt, Col, Bo, Political Dept, on priv leave, from Sadra.
Elliott, Surgeon, Beng, on priv. leave, to Europe, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES—AUGUST 6.

Barry, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Beejapoor.

AUGUST 8.

Vincent, Major, Bo 1st C I Horse, on priv. leave, to Augur.
Wilkinson, Lieut, Ms, on priv leave, to Italy.
Nutt, Col, Bo, Pol Dept, on priv leave, to England.
Elliot, Surgeon, Beng, I M S, on priv leave, to England.
Wilkinson, Major, Ms, R E, to rejoin, to Bangalore.
Holloway, Lieut, Ms, 2nd M Lancers, on priv. leave, to England.
Churchill, Bde Surg. Beng. Med. Staff, on priv. leave, to England.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—4 bales printing paper, Byramjee Shapurjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—1 cask whisky, A Mackenzie.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—10 cases soap, Ewart Latham and Co.
Kangra s—4 packages printing ink. H Abdoolally.
Oriental s—32 kegs zinc paint, T F Bengalee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Mary Boyts s—6 cases earthenware, Cassum Nanjee ; 6 packages earthenware, G Poonja ; 10 cases glass ware, A Abdool Wahad ; 23 packages glassware, Hajee Jaffer Virjee and Co ; 6 packages earthenware, M Ayoob ; 47 packages glassware, S Abdoolalli ; 450 bags soft sugar, M Khimjee ; 1,250 bags soft sugar, Jetha Lulljee.

FROM HULL.

Douro s—27 cases sodawater bottles, Sodder and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—5 packages glassware, A Jan Mahomed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Labourdonnais s—59 cases brandy, Lyon and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lord Charlemont s—1 hogshead brandy and 1 pipe wine, S B Fraser and Sons.
Drachenfels —1 hogs head rectified spirit, S B Fraser and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wernoth Hall s—18 bales cotton, H Cursonjee ; 24 bales wool, T Chimandass ; 60 bales wool, H A Cazrany ; 240 owts cloves, Tharia Topen.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada s—340 owts cloves, Sir Tharia Topen ; 146 owts olibanum, M Framjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Yorkshire s—4,000 owts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 2,010 owts kopra, Hissa Thamer.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—116 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—1[illegible] bales twist, C. Ebram.
Canton s—3[illegible] bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 150 bales twist, C Ebram ; 375 bales twist, Curmtjee Bomonjee and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

AUGUST 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the west coast of Africa, are prohibited.
Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.
Next mail for Mauritius closes at Aden on Monday.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8.

THE slight recovery of 1-16d. per oz. from the recent decline took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday ; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours though ½ higher on 4½ per cents, at £83 and £83½, respectively. Consols remained at 96⅛ and Indian Sterling Loan at 107. The Exchange Banks buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 187 1/4d. French Rentes in Paris were ½ per cent higher, at 94 ; Exchange on London was unaltered at 25·35½.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England gives the Reserve at 37 per cent. of the Liabilities, thus showing a falling off of two per cent. in the former since the previous Returns. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent. ; and in the market rates of discount there was no further change since Wednesday when they were put down ½ per cent., say to 4⅝ for short London Bills, and 4⅝ per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. About £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening ; Surats steady, the total sales having been the same as on Wednesday at 8,000 bales, but including a larger proportion of Surats, at 1,000 bales. The price of ready Mid.-American remained at 6 11-16d., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value, as also were, virtually, American Arrivals which were still quoted at 6 39-64d. in the nearest position (August delivery) and 5 53-64d. in the most distant (December-January). The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. In the Manchester Market there was rather more doing.

In New York, the spot price was unaltered at 12½ cents ; but September Futures were one point higher, at 11·07 cents, while for October they had advanced five points, say to 12·11 cents.

We have no local news to chronicle this evening, the Banks and Markets having been closed to-day for the Gokalashtami holiday. Calcutta telegrams quote Wire Transfers at Is. 7 15-32d ; Bank Demand, at Is. 7 17-32d ; and Credits, at Is. 7 31-32d. The cash price of Government 4 per cent. Paper was 102.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were limited to the following :—

Cotton	706	bales.
Wheat	15,003	cwt.
Linseed	533	"
Castor Seed	1,252	"

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm ; Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with rather more doing.

Good Dhollera	4½d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 7½d.
8½ " "	6s. 10½d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 7⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account.	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82
4½ per cent. "	83½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
Bar Silver	50 13-16d. per oz.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £20,600,000, decrease, £300,000 ; public deposits, £2,800,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; other deposits, £28,200,000, increase, £600,000 ; other securities, £23,800,000, increase, £2900,000 ; notes and gold, £11,400,000, decrease, £600,000. The Bank's reserve is 37 per cent. of the liabilities.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 10.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 176, 318 and 172.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. H. Rountree.—Hymns 450, 23 and 179.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SAINT STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-30 a.m.—Matins—Holy Communion and Sermon.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE. (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 245, 211 and 319.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 198, 252 and 28.
The Offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, Colaba Causeway.

11 a.m.—Revd. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.—Holy Communion after Service.
8 p.m.—Special Evangelistic Service for Soldiers and Sailors.

Byculla, Victoria Gardens.

9 a.m.—Mr. John Browne.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. David Christie.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon. (Parade Service).—Hymns 224, 292 and 313.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Children Service.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 265, 266 and 24.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. J. E. Robinson, Pastor.
9-30 a.m.—Sunday School, with Bible Class for adults.

Grant Road.

8-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—7-30 a.m. Sunday School.

Mazagon.

6 p.m.—9-30 a.m. Sunday School.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral), and Matins, by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for the general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 270 and 194.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 240 and 337.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATEEPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 194, 229, and 107.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 277 and 204.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 185, 278 and 222.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 98, tune 80.
Hy. 186 and 107.
Anthem—"How Beautiful," Page 101 of the old book.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. "Purulia" in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th August, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	8	10	10	3	29
Teheran	8	2	38	...	25
Suez	8	2	20	...	24

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 8th August, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	3
" Madras	...	45	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 7.

10 p.m.	77·1

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	80·4
2 p.m.	82·4
6 p.m.	81·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GOMPERTZ—August 2, at Calcutta, the wife of R L D Gompertz, Government Telegraph Department, of a son.

DEATH.

RIEKIE—August 2, at Sukkur, Susan Blair, the infant daughter of John Riekie, District Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1890.

THE Russian Government is said to have denounced as utterly unfounded the statement that a *ukase* has been issued which virtually entails the ostracism of a million of its Jewish subjects. It appears, nevertheless, from a telegram which reaches us to-day that large numbers of Jews are leaving Southern Russia—not for the home in Palestine to which the prophets of a millennium would expect them to turn—but to Brazil and to Algeria. Evidently then, whether the *ukase* has been issued or not, circumstances are pressing hard upon the Jewish subjects of the Czar. Do as we may, with Madame de Novikoff to help us and Mr. Gladstone's extenuating *tu quoques* to discourage criticism of anything Russian, it is exceedingly difficult to take that brighter view of the realm of the Czar to which Mr. Gladstone now and again invites his countrymen. The flogging to death of Madame Sihida and the nameless atrocities which accompanied it have been once more brought under his notice, and Mr. Gladstone's answer still is that if English protests should be sent in against these events the Russian Government and the Russian press "would be justified in taking notice of the brutal slaughter at Mitchelstown in 1887, and requesting that it should be punished." We suppose, therefore, that there is still one eminent English statesman who, if he were asked what is to be said of the Russian prison system, would answer that our tongues are tied on the subject, since complaints have been made of the prisons in our own dominions, and the cells of British prisons have been proved to be anything but alcoves of ease. For that reason it is permissible to hope that Mr. Gladst

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The India Council has approved the recommendations of the Uncovenanted Service Select Committee and adopted them.

The terms suggested in the report will have effect with regard to pensions granted during the present financial year.

JEWISH EXODUS FROM RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, AUG. 8.

Jews are quitting Russia in thousands in consequence of the new laws, and are emigrating to Brazil and Algeria.

AFFAIRS IN THE ARGENTINE.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

A new Ministry has been formed in the Argentine, and the people, now thoroughly satisfied, are making many outward demonstrations of joy.

FURTHER MILITARY DISAFFECTION.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

Owing, it is alleged, to excessive Sunday work, the men of the Army Service Corps at Chatham barricaded the storehouse to-day and refused to attend parade. After a time the men submitted when twenty of them were charged before their Commanding Officer, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

The latest advices state that one hundred deaths from cholera are daily occurring at Jeddah.

Cholera has also appeared at Madrid, where one death has already taken place.

REVIVAL OF DOCK STRIKES.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

All attempts at a settlement between masters and men having failed at Cardiff a wholesale strike has commenced there.

The passenger traffic with South Wales has ceased, and the mails have to be sent by road.

THE COPYRIGHT CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 8.

This morning Mr. Justice Wilson, in giving judgment in the copyright case, entered shortly into its merits and referred to certain English rulings which showed that had independent research been made and the same result arrived at, or if notes here and there were reproduced, it would not matter much, but in this suit the entire contents of "Palgrave's Lyrics," together with annotations, were bodily reproduced, and this was a clear infringement of [illegible] copyright.

[illegible] held that a perpetual in- restraining the defendant his book of "Short also pay the costs of

NOTIFICATIONS.

(SPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

llowing paragraph 2 Act IV. of rules Explosives rules India but cease to ecial rules made ernment are for the time being in

-Major Crombie, Calcutta, is granted leave, and Surgeon-Major MacConnell acts on Superintendent of the Presidency Hos-

ty Surgeon-General Hilson is granted nd Brigade-Surgeon Chandra officiates.

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, the Finance Minister, Mr. J. Dillon, are granted ave.

Mr. Hutton, Postmaster, Calcutta, officiates as master General of the Punjab.

ign Department.—Lieutenant Ward, 2nd r Lancers, is appointed officiating Squadron t Regiment, Central India Horse.

H. T. Martindale, on return from leave, is to be posted as Political Agent of Bhopal.

H. E. the Governor-General appoints the officer holding the appointment of First Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf, as her Majesty's Consul-General for Fars and the Coasts and Islands of the Persian Gulf.

Military Department.—Lieutenants Renton, Hyderabad Contingent; Wintle, 30th Bengal Infantry; and Brackenbury, 44th Bengal Infantry, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Leave has been granted to Colonel Channer, Captain Pirie, Lieutenant Hildebrand, Surgeon Rogers, Major Hawkes, all Bengal Staff Corps.

The 4th Regiment, Bengal Infantry, is to be designated in future as "Prince Albert Victor's."

Promotions.—To be Colonels—Lieutenant-Colonels Warner and Simpson, Madras; and Ramsay and Shepherd, Bengal.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Jacob is confirmed as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-West Railway.

H. E. the Governor-General sanctions the survey through the Gomal Pass and the Zhob Valley to Peshin. The control is under the Director-General of Railways.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 8.

The following changes have been made:—

16th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Jacob to be Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Infantry; and Surgeon Smith to officiate in medical charge during the absence of Surgeon Carson.

26th Bombay Infantry.—Surgeon Herbert to medical charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major Dalal, transferred; and Surgeon Jenny, Asirgarh, is transferred to general duty, Bombay District.

Lieutenant Jones, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry, having failed to qualify for the Staff Corps, is removed from his probationary appointment from the 4th August.

Lieutenant Jones is directed to join the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, Sitapur.

The Civil and Military Examination Committees have accepted Messrs. Kaye and Molleson's History as text-book for translation into the Urdu lower standard, and for first piece in higher standard. In other languages the second piece will be taken from the "Arabian Nights."

The Government of India have sanctioned the transfer of the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers from Bombay to the Madras Command.

Captain Hunt, 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, has passed the Arabic Higher Standard.

Leave has been granted to the following:—

Captain Scot, 2nd Leicestershire Regiment, to remain in England on an extension of six months' leave, on medical certificate; Captain Reid, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, in England, for 108 days, on medical certificate; First Grade Apothecary Soares, for 60 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

MR. BUDD COMMITTED TO THE HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 8.

Mr. J. E. Budd, late District Registrar, Faizabad, has been committed to trial at the High Court for offences under Sections 161, 165, and 195 of the Indian Penal Code, and Section 81 of the Indian Registration Act.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CAWNPORE AND LUCKNOW RESTORED.

The communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow has been opened.

The floods have somewhat subsided, and elephants are used to carry the mails over the breaches.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, AUG. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Sutlej left here for Bombay this afternoon.

SUEZ, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Carthage with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Aden at 5 a. m. to-day.

COLOMBO, AUG. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malwa, with the China Australian mails left here for Bombay at 6 p.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, AUG. 8.

N. L. Steamer Salier from Australia.

A GALA DAY AT ZANZIBAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZANZIBAR, JULY 24.

YESTERDAY afternoon his Excellency Rear Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle held a review of blue-jackets and marines before his Highness the Sultan, and all the Europeans in Zanzibar and several thousand natives assembled to witness the manœuvres. It was announced that the review would take place on the recreation ground, a fine piece of turf land allotted by the Sultan to the men-of-war and the local Europeans as a cricket ground, and as the main road lies on one side of it, and a piece of rising ground on the other, all the spectators had an admirable view. The hour arranged for the commencement of operations was 5 p.m., but as early as three o'clock natives began to throng the road and the rising ground I have mentioned. A little later on the army of the Sultan, consisting of about one thousand Swahili, were marched out, and placed in line along the side of the road. They were accompanied by two bands, the brass band known as the Sultan's Own, composed of Goanese, and a drum and fife band of Swahilis. About 4 p.m. Captain Curzon-Howe, the Flag-captain, appeared to superintend the arrangement of the position flags; two large flagstaffs were erected at the point where the Sultan would descend from his carriage, and to one of these staffs was bent, ready for hoisting, the St. George's Cross, whilst the other was to bear the Sultan's bunting. Meanwhile parties of blue-jackets and marines from various ships were continually appearing on the ground, and at 4-30 the roll was called, and showed that there were nearly 700 men on the field, consisting of 400 blue-jackets armed with rifle and cutlas, 200 marines in full service kit, and about 100 blue-jackets composing the crews of six field-guns. The first party was under the immediate command of Captain Curzon-Howe, and Commander Montgomery, of the Boadicea, conducted the gun drill exercises. After the roll call the forces were placed in position facing the road, the six guns occupying the ground most to the southward, and the marines to the northward with the larger body of blue-jackets in the centre. The Admiral's brass band was placed immediately in the rear of the latter party; and these arrangements had scarcely been completed when the advent of her Majesty's Consul-General, Colonel Euan-Smith, was the signal for the hoisting of the British ensign. The Admiral accompanied Colonel Euan-Smith, and he had barely time to inspect the assembled force when the Sultan's outriders appeared in the distance, followed by his Highness's State carriage, in which sat the Sultan and three of the officers of his court. The outriders were Arabs, each in a fancy costume of his own (or so it appeared, for no two were dressed alike), and were mounted on fiery Arab steeds, which reared and plunged in an alarming manner as they rode between the Swahili troops and the dense crowd which thronged the opposite side of the road. As the State carriage passed down the line of Zanzibar soldiers the Sultan's band played his Highness's Anthem, and as the last bar was reached the carriage stopped.

As the Sultan stepped down, the red flag of Zanzibar was unfurled, and the field battery fired a royal salute, at the close of which the Boadicea's band struck up the Sultan's National Anthem. The Sultan was received on the ground by Colonel Euan-Smith and Admiral Fremantle, and walked with them along the ranks, the force meanwhile standing to attention. When the royal party had returned to their position near the standards, the march past took place, and his Highness appeared to be much impressed by the general effect, remarking particularly the soldierly bearing of the marines. After the march-past each division was separately put through its facings: first the blue-jackets were exercised with the rifle and cutlas, fixing and unfixing swords, firing volleys, and cutlas drill. After that the marines went through the rifle and bayonet drill, and once more their perfection elicited loud and prolonged cheering. It was really a grand sight to see with what precision they moved as a body, and how, at each word of command, every rifle and bayonet instantaneously assumed an identical angle, the bayonets flashing in the setting sun like sparks of fire, as the men's arms, heads, and bodies moved with one accord from left to right, and right to left. Not a single rifle appeared out of position, and I am sure that every Englishman present felt proud of the marines, who as a body were erst looked down upon by "Jack" as scarcely soldiers. After the marines appeared the field-guns, and the smartness of the men in limbering and unlimbering the guns and volley firing was remarkable, but the final manœuvre "brought down the house." A bugle sounded, and, as if by magic, the whole of the gun fittings fell to pieces, and in three seconds the six guns were lying on the grass, the carriages and ammunition wagons were disconnected, and the blue-jackets were in full retreat to the rear, rolling the wheels along with them, amid deafening yells and cheers of the Arabs, who excelled themselves, more especially when, at another bugle call, the crews of the guns once more brought forward the wheels, and commenced relimbering, and in an incredibly small space of time every gun was once more in effective position, each one being fired as soon as ready. This concluded a most successful display, and the Sultan returned to his carriage, the Admiral's band, and afterwards that of his Highness, playing "God Save the Queen." One accident occurred, which might have been serious, but was fortunately not so: during the firing of the royal salute the horses bestrode by the Sultan's outriders became very restless, and one animal started and plunged with such violence that he threw his rider clean over his head. A number of onlookers rushed forward to raise the unlucky equestrian; but he jumped up and remounted his charger immediately, seeming none the worse for his sudden descent.

To-morrow, Friday, is to be another great day: his Highness the Sultan has expressed his intention of visiting the British men-of-war, commencing, of course, with the flagship, and the Admiral has given instructions for all the ships to be elaborately "dressed" with flag, during the day, and to exercise their electric search-lights in the evening.

The Sultan's visit will occupy some time, as he has expressed a wish to see practice with the improved guns some of the ships possess; and to see the torpedo tubes worked on board the "Brisk" and "Cossack." The display altogether will be very grand, and will compose some subject-matter for my letter by the next mail.

I do not know if the review just held, and the visit of the Sultan to the British men-of-war, have any significance regarding the British Protectorate of Zanzibar; but it is significant that neither the present Sultan, Seyd Ali, nor his predecessor Seyd Khalifa, has ever been known to visit a British man-of-war, though I believe that the late Sultan did once call upon the German Admiral during the blockade.

Speaking of the Protectorate, I need scarcely tell you that all Indian merchants are overjoyed at the prospect, whereas the German residents here are equally despondent.

A great *fete* day is shortly to be held at Mombassa, to celebrate the commencement of the railway to Lake Victoria Nyanza. Already some thirty miles of plant have been carried out and placed in readiness for laying the line, but the actual laying of rails has not yet been begun. Some day in the immediate future (probably in a fortnight's time) the Admiral will proceed with all his fleet to Port Reitz, the southern Mombassa harbour, and he will have on board as passengers Mrs. and Colonel Euan-Smith, and that lady, with a silver spade provided for the occasion, will dig the first sod of the new railway, whilst the roar of artillery announces to the world (or to so much of it as may "hear the reports") that the much-talked of undertaking has been actually commenced.

I have not heard much lately of the doings of the Germans to the southward, but I expect information thence shortly, and shall not fail to keep you posted.

A MAGNIFICENT bedstead has been made in Birmingham for the Sultan of Turkey. It is of brass extravagantly inlaid with pearl, and presents a very gorgeous appearance. Over the top of the bedstead there is a crown surmounted by a canopy. One side of the bedstead is enclosed by a massive brass rail, somewhat similar to those at the top and bottom of the bedstead, and upon this the Sultan's monogram, in Arabic letters, is worked in brass and pearl.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 18.

IF the recording angel is up to date in her entries of society events, it must be that she has discarded the sweet old æstheticism of quill pens, and set herself up in the newest patent Remington type-writer to keep pace with the speed of this age of mechanism and money. But it is pathetic to imagine such a fact as the recording angel, with pinions completely stripped of quills, putting on a useful office jacket over her classic drapery, and perching herself on a high stool among other struggle-for-lifers to study the telegraph code, or to interpret the hieroglyphics of the short-hand reporter by translating them into the vulgar A B C of the period. Such, however, is the nineteenth century realization of Jacob's vision of angels descending a ladder that stretched from earth to heaven. We have recording angels everywhere amongst our reporting staff, except at the House of Commons and the Agricultural Hall where, no doubt, they would be admitted if the atmosphere was pure enough to sustain angelic vitality.

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First among the crush of the week's events to set the angels a type-writing was Mr. Stanley's wedding—the most brilliant of his achievements, and perhaps the one that will be most interesting to posterity. It was like a little royal jubilee over again at Westminster last Saturday. Such a crowd, such enthusiasm, such wild excitement never was seen before. How anyone got to the doors was one miracle, how they got out alive was another. Looking down on the sea of heads it seemed as if the world outside was deserted; but the dull roar as of breaking waves when the bride and bridegroom passed out showed that the great majority of the spectators had not been able to find space in the Abbey. Among the guests the Prince and Princess of Wales had places of honour under the Lanthorn tower, and around them were grouped representatives of every rank from the Lord Chancellor to the twelve little girls from the ragged schools whom Mrs. Stanley in her great thoughtfulness invited to share her happiness. Mrs. Stanley is a good head taller than her husband, and her long trained white gown made her look still more imposing. The dress was an exact reproduction of a picture of the Tudor period, and consisted of an underskirt of white satin embroidered in seed pearls and a bodice and train of corded silk, the sleeves being of satin embroidered like the petticoat in seed pearls. Under her long tulle veil the bride wore a natural wreath of orange blossoms, and her other ornaments were a necklet and miniature studded with diamonds, her Majesty's wedding present to Mr. Stanley, and an exquisite set with diamonds, the gift of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Two dainty maids-of-honor in soft silk held the bride's handkerchief and bouquet and two tiny cavaliers in white—her little nephews—supported her train. Mr. Stanley looked very worn and ill, but as he led his bride to the Jerusalem Chamber, his face wore the characteristic look of triumph, which a long list of successes has given him. The Bishop of Ripon, assisted by Archdeacon Farrar, and the Rev. Precentor Flood-Jones performed the ceremony, and the Master of Trinity gave an address which was no doubt worthy of attention. But with a hero and his bride to look at, every thing else faded from people's minds, and there was a crushing and a bouncing up and down chairs and seats that made it impossible to follow the preacher's discourse. But what more excellent text could be found than that which the scene illustrated: here was a gathering of the thinkers, scientists, and philosophers of the day giving the support of their presence, in spite of all modern discoveries, to the truth of the old theory that 'tis love that makes the world go round. Take the moral to heart, oh, all you men and maidens, young and old, and if you cannot rival Stanley in perilous adventures through the heart of darkest Africa, you can follow him in his demonstration that even in marriage he does not acknowledge such a possibility as failure.

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The next event of the week was the Marlborough House garden party, for which the Queen and the Empress Frederick and her daughters came to town. Luckily it was a brilliant day, with only a drop or two of rain to remind people that it was St. Swithin's eve, and that the Patron Saint of the umbrella, the galoshes, and the macintosh was still open to offers of propitiation. There seldom was such a muster of diaphanous garments—it seemed as if a good stiff breeze could sweep the most of the younger guests into upper air like those butterflies filled with gas so dear to the heart of the embryo æronaut. However the ballast was sufficient for the occasion, and the ethereal looking beings were left on *terra firma* to delight the soul of the Society Recording Angels, whose mission it was to describe the gowns and gossip for the benefit of humanity outside the Marlborough House Gates. Golden yellow was the favourite color. Lady Randolph Churchill was contented to wear one large golden butterfly instead of a bonnet, and Mrs. Alfred Jephson had a tiny erection of gold on a foundation of rich green. The Princess of Wales wore her favourite mauve with [illegible] dressed of dark roses and with roses fastening the narrow strings. Her daughter's dresses were of cream-flowered foulard with swiss bodices of turquoise blue velvet, a very becoming combination. Lady Brooke's gown was white and heliotrope with a golden bonnet, and Countess Spencer black and heliotrope with a bonnet *en suite* which suited her to perfection, and made her look incredibly young to those who knew that it was thirty years since as Miss Seymour she married Earl Spencer. Indian gold embroidery was greatly worn in bonnets, and in the sunshine had a splendid effect especially on dark hair. The sunshades, made to match the different costumes, were triumphs of fluffy beauty in chiffon or mousseline de soie frillings. What would have happened if we had had one of our specimen English showers poured out on all this delicate array of color, it makes one shudder to imagine. Happily their fragile beauty was not put to any severe test, they survived the Marlborough House festivities much to their owner's satisfaction for nothing gives such a feeling of failure as a costume ruined for want of the odious but necessary umbrella.

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A propos of clothing and wet weather, I am reminded of the dreary effect that the widow's costume of the present style has on every one who sees it. The long thick veil folded flatly over the close bonnet shape has the most fatal effect on woman's beauty. Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "Easy crying widows take new husbands soonest —there is nothing like wet weather for transplanting," and truly it would require more than the constancy of Penelope and Dido to make a woman go through a long year of mourning in the present fashion—in fact a husband who contemplates dying while the present style of widow's weeds are worn, shows a heartless disregard for his wife's comfort which, under a stringent application of the laws, might entitle him to prosecution under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and certainly would absolve her from the long retirement from congenial society which decorum usually requires.

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One of the most delightful books to idle over is Sir Henry Cunningham's last story "The Heriots," which fulfils thoroughly all the requirements of the ideal novel: it is up to date, it is fresh in style, crisp in dialogue, its life sketches are characteristic, it is neither too introspective nor discursive, and it finishes happily, though with a padding of gush that suggests a paucity of incidents to fill up the third volume. That it has a little Disraelian over-gorgeousness of description—a parade of wealth and eastern luxury is not perhaps a fault to most people who enjoy the idea of, even in fiction, mixing with those on whom sordid cares do not intrude. The heroine Olivia is the daughter of a country clergyman and is beautiful, clever, and good, with a wide-awake appreciation of the world's advantages which is natural in a girl of this generation. After her father's death when she is left almost penniless a woman of the world takes her up, and in a kind, but business-like fashion, makes up a splendid match between her protege and a young merchant prince, who is really a very delightful creature in spite of his commercial instincts leading him to weigh everything in the scale of *£. s. d.* After some time Olivia begins to see faults in him, and tries to break off her engagement. Her pleadings for freedom and her apologies for her own fault in thinking she loved him are very touching. It is a very striking passage, after which the rest seems tame and commonplace, but the book is far above the average of romances and is throughout very pleasant reading.

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"Judah," a modern English play by Henry Arthur Jones, is still holding its ground at the Shaftesbury, with Mr. Willard in the title *role*. It is a story of a fascinating, faith-healing girl Vashti Dethic, and her love for the Welsh Presbyterian Minister Judah Llewellyn, who in spite of very strong proofs that she is a swindler and that her fasting and prayer are a pretence, upholds her, and eventually forswears himself to get her out of trouble. Mr. Willard does not show to such advantage as the social saint, as the social villain, and his religious protests and lover's vows are so very much mixed up that one feels the impersonation unnatural. Miss Olga Brandon makes a picturesque faith-healer in a long semi-classic gown, an artistic cloak and hood, a rapt inspired expression achieved mostly by a liberal application of powder and tinting of the eyelids, and a trick of raising the eyes and chin which she has probably copied from the Saint Agneses and Cecilias of the old masters. Lady Eve, a delicate young girl, who is being experimented on after the College of Physicians has failed to cure her, is gracefully represented by Miss Bessy Hatton. But both young women are so ethereal, and so apt to go off into fainting fits that one is kept rather uncomfortable, and when the curtain drops without a death-scene one feels that, unpleasant as it would be, to dissolve in tears over their premature deaths it would have been the correct ending.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S WORKS.

PASSENGERS going afloat, or stepping ashore from the mail-ship at Mazagon Bunder are not likely to guess, if they do not know already, that amidst the trees close by, stand the largest and most interesting engineering workshops in all India. Voyagers by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ships must be well acquainted with the magnificence of the splendid fleet of vessels, unmatched by any others in the world, and how complete are all the arrangements for their comfort at sea; but most of them have not, perhaps, much idea of the extensive establishments the company has at both termini of the voyage between England and India, to maintain and furnish their vessels. Even to one acquainted with the working of England's most completely-equipped engineering and shipbuilding yards, a visit to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship Company's works and docks at Mazagon cannot but prove interesting and instructive. The powerful machinery for the construction of boilers, for the manufacture of iron plates, for the manufacture of propellers or parts of ships' engines that may become damaged by accident, the immense steam hammers for beating and flattening out the iron, the smithy with its iron-cutting machines, and rollers which can twist the heaviest plates into any shape that is wanted, the carpenters' shop with its turning lathes, the boat-building sheds, the stores, the immense dock where the largest of the Peninsular and Oriental vessels now afloat can be drawn up for repairs, the ice factory—are all objects of great interest to the visitor.

It is well-known that the P. and O. works at Mazagon, or part of them, at one time belonged to Government, but they present a very different appearance now from what they did some thirty-two years ago, when the company took them over. When they entered into possession, the sea used to wash right up to the threshold of the building now occupied as offices; but they set to work at once to reclaim a large portion of the ground; a laborious task of about ten years, and now, about twenty acres of ground, once covered with water, is converted into a plantation, with a beautiful little avenue of trees.

In a proper engineering and ship-building yard labour is apt to fluctuate, and the number of hands employed, to vary very much, especially of late years when ship-building throughout the United Kingdom has been very slack, and in some places almost at a standstill; but at Mazagon they are busy all the year round. Six hundred men, including labourers, is about the usual number employed in the various workshops and at the docks, and seldom are there less than five hundred engaged; for it must be remembered that if none of their own ships are in dock, there are always some vessels belonging to some other line or to Government wanting something done, so that none of the workmen are ever thrown idle. The work, too, turned out by them, both for finish and the speed with which it is accomplished, compares very favourably with that done in Europe, although it must, of course, be taken into consideration that they have the best of machinery and appliances, and thoroughly experienced men as foremen and managers. The workmen in the various departments are mostly Hindus, and they could teach a lesson to workmen elsewhere for obedience, punctuality, regularity in attendance, and for the painstaking manner in which they do their work.

On entering the work gates the first place that attracts attention is the timekeeper's lodge. Not much of interest here, one might think. Yet there is. Every workman has his own number, and inside the office numbered tickets lie spread out on boards. As the men enter the yard in the morning they pick up their tickets, carry them to their own workshop, and drop them into a box placed there for the purpose. They cannot read their tickets, but even although they have hundreds to select from, they never make a mistake, having grown accustomed to the exact spot where their tickets should be lying.

Proceeding to what is termed the engineers' factory, we find ourselves at once in the midst of noise and bustle. This is said to be the finest and best equipped in India, and from the power and variety of the machinery, there is little reason to doubt it. There is a turning lathe which is certainly the largest that has ever been brought into the country, as it is capable of turning the most weighty cylinder or piece of machinery for the largest or most powerfully engined ship afloat. Upstairs is the coppersmith's shop. There is nothing very wonderful to be found here in the shape of massive machinery, but it may be noted at a glance, from the specimens of workmanship lying about, the care that is bestowed on it. The natives of India are famed all over the world for the neatness with which in carving, engraving, &c., they will follow a copy set before them. Here, in this coppersmiths' factory the same characteristic applies, in the exquisite minuteness with which patterns are followed. Above that again is the pattern-room, one of the most busy departments in the whole establishment, for here, as is of course the case in all engineering works, everything that has to go to the foundry, from a propeller blade or cylinder to the minutest detail, has to be modelled in wood. The place is crowded with models, the value of and the labour expended on which are enormous. Descending the stairs again, we come to another building, occupied by the hammersmiths. Here the heat from the numerous forges is intense, but, although the men seem not in the least incommoded by it, all working away vigorously as they do, a passing glance is sufficient to the casual visitor. He cannot fail to be attracted, however, by the great steam hammer flattening out, by its powerful blows, the hardest of iron; by the cutting machine, another powerful engine, which clips the thickest iron plates as simply and as neatly as one would a piece of paper with a pair of scissors. The steam rolling machine is an arrangement of three cylinders, through or between which iron plates, being passed, are rounded or twisted into whatever shape is wanted. It is interesting, also, to watch the simplicity with which the punching-machine drives holes through the plates, for the fixing of rivets. Time was, and it is not so very long ago, all this had to be done by hand which was a slow and laborious task.

Adjoining the smithy are the iron stopes, where some hundreds of tons of iron of all descriptions are kept; and thence we pass into the shipwright's shop, with the boat building-shed beside it. The men in this department are always fully occupied, for it would seem ships are always waiting new life-boats to replace old ones, or to fill vacancies on board, through their having parted company with the vessel in rough weather. At present the shed is filled with boats in various stages of construction, some mere skeletons, some ready to be launched. But that is not the only shipbuilding carried on at Mazagon. In the old dock large water-boats are built. Those vessels are for taking supplies of fresh water out to vessels lying in harbour, and are capable of carrying a hundred tons. Leaving the workshops for a little we come to another building occupied as stores; and extensive places they are. In the purser's department, saloon and cabin fittings, state-room furnishings, &c., are kept ready for use. But a larger place than that is the provision store below, where every luxury to be found in a first-class Italian warehouse is kept; and where all kinds of wines and spirits, to the value of several thousands of pounds sterling, are held in bond. Those are meant chiefly, of course, for the provisioning of ships prior to their going on a voyage; but employes have the privilege of purchasing all their stores there, and have thus the advantage of getting the best of goods cheaper than they could get them anywhere else in Bombay. Very curious places are the lumber-room and old furniture stores. There damaged or old saloon and cabin fittings are stowed away till the rooms, getting full, are cleared off by auction, when the Borahs get good bargains. Above these is the sail-loft where sails are made and stowed.

Leaving the workshops now and proceeding down the yard, we come to the docks, and one cannot help making a comparison between the two. There is the old Government dock, but a hundred and fifty feet long, which, between thirty and forty years ago was able to hold any vessel of the Navy that required docking; but now it is used merely for building the water-boats already referred to, and repairing smaller craft. What a difference there is between that and the Ritchie Dock, so named after the superintendent of the works at the time the land was reclaimed. It is 485 feet long, 66 feet broad, and can easily float vessels at a draft of 15 feet, although at the highest spring-tides the water will rise to 23 feet. Only recently the Oceania, one of the P. and O. Company's largest ships, which is 475 feet long with 52 feet of a beam, and having a draft of 18 feet, was brought into the dock. Beside the dock stands the ice factory, where tons of ice are manufactured daily for shipment on board the P. and O. vessels. The process is simple. By means of ether, salt-water contained in a refrigerator is rendered so cold that although it will not freeze itself, it is sufficient to convert fresh water into ice. From the refrigerator the cold brine is forced into an ice-box, where pans of fresh water are left standing for a couple of hours, when the blocks of ice are removed and conveyed to the stores below. An example is set here which might well be followed at some of the factories which supply ice to the general public, the ice being made from thoroughly filtered water.

Even more interesting than what is to be seen at Mazagon is a visit to Hog Island, with its gigantic hydraulic lift. But a description of that we will leave for another day.

A MINISTERIAL order for a new election of a deputy for the circle of Salsette (Goa) has been received, but no date has yet been fixed.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* POONA.

THIS annual match between the two Gymkhanas commenced yesterday, and up to date the home team have distinctly the best of it, and should be able to turn the match into a win to-morrow, if they succeed in disposing of the Poona men a second time for anything under 150. In the match last year on the home ground, Mr. A. D. Wilkins, it will be remembered, contributed 117 to the Bombay total of 225, and the result was a win by 7 wickets, while the return match at Poona was a draw very much in Bombay's favour. This year Poona were less lucky even than last, totalling only 72 to last year's 90, and only four players, Major Von Donop, Captain Cox, Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Young, who appeared yesterday, were in the 1889 team. They played yesterday, under the disadvantage of having two changes from the team which played the Parsees, Dr. Barnes and Mr. Phillips for Colonel Rhodes, who has gone back to Poona, and Mr. Clowes, who sprained his ankle in the Parsee match; but the team is a weak one, and were out-matched at each of the three points of the game by the present Bombay team. They have no bowlers to compare with either Mr. Steel or Mr. Raikes—the latter of whom was unable to play yesterday—and the Bombay total of 205 for 8 wickets was not due, as last year, to one batsman, but to the combined play of all. As the score shows, every one has reached double figures with only two exceptions, and those two, being the two best batsmen in the Gymkhana, are not likely to collapse so signally again. To have no batting "tail" is the summit of a team's ambition, and this year seems likely to be the first for many seasons past where the batting has not been left to the first three or four wickets. We congratulate the Gymkhana on their performance yesterday, all the more heartily on this account, and shall look forward to the Parsee match, which promises to be unusually interesting. But why? oh! why were such a shameful number of catches missed, ten in all, of which only two were difficult? The oldest member of the Gymkhana has never remembered a more painful exhibition. As it happened, it did not influence the result of the match, but it was a miss, similar to one of those many, that gave Mr. Gagrat his century against Poona. Besides, the field should really remember that it must be simply maddening to a good slow bowler like Mr. Steel to see the very catches that he bowls for, missed, so that, apart from the extra lines given to the batsmen, there is the further consideration that the bowling may fall off sadly.

The Bombay Eleven that took the field yesterday was, with the exception of Mr. Raikes, a quite representative one, and was, on paper, an exceptionally good fielding team. On the *field*, however, the very men who have hardly ever been known to miss a catch were those to drop them in all directions, and there was no atmospheric influence to account for it. The ground fielding—and Mr. Prevost, in particular, though he let one four through his legs—was as good as ever, but that is not enough. Each missed catch is equivalent to another batsman coming in, and the Poona Eleven were really a twenty-one, when seen in this light.

Play began at 11-30, and Major Von Donop, winning the toss, sent in Dr. Croly and Mr. Wilson to the bowling of Messrs. Steel and Clark. The fourth wicket fell at 20 with the dismissal of Capt. Cox, the A.-D.-C., having played a good 14, till a "yorker" from Mr. Clark proved too good for him. The latter bowler's fast balls got up a good deal, but the wicket was not a particularly well chosen one, and a slight rise in the ground at the Pavilion end was responsible for the downfall of more than one wicket. Mr. Stockdale's stay produced 20 runs, but a catch at the wicket dispelled all hopes that he would show as good an exhibition as he did the previous day. Batsman after batsman was meanwhile sending up catches which were refused, and the total would not have approached anywhere near 72 had they been accepted. Nevertheless, four batsmen only got into double figures, and Mr. Taylor, who was again not out, carried out his bat for 17, including a brace of fours and a three. Mr. Clark had the excellent analysis of 5 wickets for 16, but Mr. Steel would have had as good a one had his chances been taken; no one appeared to play him with much confidence, and, particularly at the beginning of the innings, he beat the batsmen over and over again.

Shortly after tiffin the home team went to the wickets, but Mr. Steel was destined to have a fall in his average, up to now a very good one, as he tipped the first ball he received in to slip's hands. He had, however, been bowling for most of the previous innings and was no doubt tired, but in this case it was questionable whether he should not have gone in later. Mr. Edyvean now joined Mr. Twiss, and put on no less than 61 runs, and the former has seldom played a livelier innings. Every description of bowling seemed to come alike to him, and, when a catch off his glove disposed of him, he had run up as rapid a 40 as any one could wish to see, one of his hits being a clean crack on to the tent for 6. Mr. Bentinck contributed a very steady and careful 15, and when Mr. Barton partnered Mr. Twiss the pair added 25 before Mr. Twiss had the very hard luck to be caught at the wicket off a ball, which got up very badly. His 52 was perhaps the best innings we have ever seen him play. He gave no chances and played thoroughly sound cricket and his neat forward play was seen to the best advantage. Indeed, to him mainly belongs the credit of breaking the bowling which afterwards rapidly fell off, and was hit about merrily. Both Mr. Barton and Mr. Carnegie had a lively innings, the former including 3 fours in his 17, while the latter made his 19 in five hits, 4 fours and a three! On the seventh wicket falling for 148, Captain Steele joined Mr. Pogson and 53 runs were added, the latter being still not out for an excellent 30, of which further notice can be taken when he has completed it. The score at present stands as under at 205 for 8 wickets:—

POONA.

Dr. Croly, b Clark	0
Mr. F. Wilson, c Carnegie, b Steel	2
Captain Cox, b Clark	14
Captain Thomas, b Clark	4
Mr. H. E. Stockdale, c Nicholson, b Clark	10
Major Von Donop, b Steel	13
Mr. H. F. Taylor, not out	17
Mr. F. Young, st. Nicholson, b Steel	4
Dr. Barnes, run out	2
Mr. T. R. Phillips, c Carnegie, b Steel	1
Mr. C. Leslie, b Clark	1
Extras	4
Total	72

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-0 2-6 3-13 4-20 5-44 6-48 7-52 8-58 9-63 10-72

BOMBAY.

Mr. E. E. Steel, c Leslie, b Stockdale	0
Mr. J. H. Twiss, c Young, b Stockdale	52
Mr. J. F. Edyvean, c Young, b Stockdale	40
Mr. F. A. Prevost, b Leslie	0
Mr. R. J. Bentinck, b Stockdale	15
Mr. A. E. Barton, st Young, b Leslie	17
Mr. C. G. Carnegie, c Wilson, b Stockdale	19
Mr. H. Pogson, not out	30
Captain L. L. Steele, c Young, b Stockdale	17
Mr. E. F. Nicholson, not out	2
Mr. F. Clark, to bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 8 wickets)	205

(Fall of the wickets.)

1-0 2-61 3-64 4-101 5-124 6-148 7-148 8-201.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POONA.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	125	38	7	4
Clark	101	16	13	5
Carnegy	15	8	0	0
Pogson	35	6	4	0

BOMBAY.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Leslie	125	62	8	1
Stockdale	170	97	7	6
Barnes	55	33	2	0

FOOT-BALL ASSOCIATION.

THE first foot-ball match of the season, under the F. A. rules, will be played this (Saturday) evening between the "Rovers" and the Young Men's Christian Association Athletic Club. Play will commence at 5 o'clock sharp, and time will be called at half-past six.

The following are the players:—Rovers' Club: Mc Cullock, goal: Watson and Gordon, backs; Claridge, C. Browne (captain), and Ayre, half-backs; A Browne (centre), Graham, Bowie, (right wing), Louder, and L. Brown, (left wing), forwards. Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club: J. Waller, goal; E. Waller, and A. Sharp, backs; T. Nash, P. Fischer, and A. C. Owen, half-backs; J. MacCarthy (centre) captain, H. W. Joyce, T. Potts (left wing), A. Miles, and T. H. Howee (right wing), forwards. Colors: Rovers—Light blue and white stripes. Athletic—Dark blue, with red maltese cross. Tents and a few chairs will be provided for ladies.

THE Spanish Government and the military authorities are much concerned on hearing of an unfortunate accident by which the British sentry was shot on neutral ground near Gibraltar. An official inquiry was immediately opened by order of the Spanish general at Algeciras, and the carabineers were placed under arrest, although the Spanish offical advices say that the men themselves frankly confessed the part they had played in the affair, and positively swear that they were in pursuit of Spanish smugglers when they fired the shots, one of which is supposed to have struck the sentry. In future the Spanish authorities will see that their carabineers are more careful in these night patrols on neutral ground, which were only instituted at their own request to stop the smugglers, whose strongholds are in the coast villages

THE CHILD WIFE IN CHINA.

The anxiety which all her friends begin to feel about a Chinese girl, as soon as she attains any considerable age, is exhibited in the inquiries which are made about her wherever she happens to be spoken of. These inquiries do not concern her character or her domestic accomplishments, much less her intellectual capacity—of which she has, theoretically, none to speak of—but they may all be summed up in the single phrase, "Is she sold?", meaning by the term "sold" "betrothed." If the reply should be in the negative, the intelligence is received in much the same way as we should receive the information that a foreign child had been allowed to grow to the age of sixteen without having been taught anything whatever out of books. "Why?", we should say; "what is the explanation of this strange neglect?" The instinctive feeling of a Chinese in regard to a girl is that she should be betrothed as soon as possible. This is one of the many points in regard to which it is almost impossible for the Chinese and the Anglo-Saxon to come to terms. To the latter the betrothal of a mere child, scarcely in her teens, is a piece of absolute barbarity. As soon as a Chinese girl is once betrothed, she is placed in different relations to the universe generally. She is no longer allowed such freedom as hitherto, although that may have been little enough. She cannot go anywhere, because it would be "inconvenient". She might be seen by some member of the family into which she is to marry, than which it is hardly possible to think of anything more horrible. "Why?" the irrepressible Occidental inquires, and is quenched by the information that "it would not be proper." Why it would not be proper no one can ever tell, except that it never was proper, and therefore is not so now, and therefore never will be. The imminent risk that the girl might in some unguarded moment be actually seen by the family of the future mother-in-law is a reason why so few engagements for girls are made in the town in which the girl lives, an arrangement which would seem to be for the convenience of all parties, in a great variety of ways. It would put a stop to the constant deceptions practised by the middle-women, or professional match-makers, whose only object is to carry through whatever match has been proposed, in order to reap the percentage which will accrue to the agent. It would do away with the waste of time and money involved in transporting brides from one of their homes to the other, often at great inconvenience and loss. It would make the interchange of little courtesies between the families easy and frequent. But for all these advantages the Chinese do not seem to care, and the most frequent explanation of the neglect of them is that there would be the risk already mentioned. When these two families are such as would in the ordinary course of events be likely to meet, nothing is more amusing to a foreigner than to watch the struggles which are made to avert such a catastrophe.

A Chinese marriage engagement begins, when the red cards have been interchanged, ratifying the agreement. These are in some districts formidable documents, almost as large as a crib-blanket, and are very important as evidence in case of future trouble. It is very rare to hear of the breaking of a marriage engagement in China, though such instances do doubtless occur. In a case of this sort the card of the boy's family had been delivered to the other family at which point the transaction is considered to definitely closed. But an uncle of the betrothed girl, although younger than the father of the girl, created a disturbance and refused to allow the engagement to stand. This made the matter very serious, but as the younger brother was inflexible, there was no help for it but to send the red acceptance card back by the middleman who brought it. This also was a delicate matter, but a Chinese is seldom at a loss for expedients, or even a disagreeable thing must be done. He selected a time when all the male members of the boy's family were in the wheat-field, and then threw the card declining the match into the yard of the family of the boy, and went his way. None of the women of the family could read, and it was not until the men returned that it was discovered what the document was. The result was a lawsuit of protentous proportions, in which an accusation was brought against both the father of the girl and against the middleman. This case was finally adjudged by a money payment. The delivery of the red cards is, as we have remarked, the beginning of the engagement, the culmination being the arrival of the bride in her chair at the home of her husband. The date of this event is wholly dependent upon the pleasure of the boy's family. Whatever accessories the wedding may have, the arrival of the bride is the *de facto* completion of the contract. This becomes evident in the case of second marriages, where there is often, and even proverbially, no ceremony of any sort must be observed. The Chinese imperial calendar designates the days which are the most felicitous for the weddings, and it constantly happens that on these particular days there will be what the Chinese term "red festivities" in almost every village. The same bridal sedan-chair may be used many times. In regions where it is the custom to have all weddings in the forenoon, second marriages are put off until the afternoon, or even postponed until the evening, marking their minor importance. That the only essential feature of a Chinese wedding is the delivery of the bride at her husband's home, is strikingly shown in those not very uncommon instances in which a Chinese is married without himself being present at all. It is usually considered a very ill omen to change the date set for a wedding, especially to postpone it. Yet it sometimes happens that the young man is at a distance from home, and fails to return in time. Or the bridegroom may be a scholar, and find that the date of an important examination coincides with the day set for his wedding. In such a case he will probably choose "business before pleasure" and the bride will be "taken delivery of" by older members of his family, without disturbing his own literary ambitions.

In the south of China, as we have already remarked, the transfer of money at the engagement of a daughter, from the parents of the boy to those of the girl, assumes for all practical purposes the aspect of a purchase, which, pure and simple, it often is. But in other parts of Chi a we never hear of such a transaction, but only of a dowry from the bride's family, much in the manner of Western lands at times. Vast sums are undoubtedly squandered by the very wealthy Chinese at the weddings of their daughters, and it is a common adage that to such expenditures there is no limit. But in weddings in the ordinary walks of life, to which all but a small fraction of the people belong, the impression which will be made upon the observant foreigner will generally be that there is a great amount of shabby gentility, a thin veneer of display beneath which there is very poor stuff in texture. The bridal chair is often itself a fit emblem of this truth. Looked at from a distance, it appears to be of the most gorgeous description, but on a nearer view it is frequently perceived to be a most unattractive frame work covered with a gaudy set of trappings sometimes much worn and evidently the worse for wear. In some cases there is a double framework, the outer of which can be lifted entirely off, being too clumsy to be carried into a courtyard. The inner chair can be carried through the narrow doors of any Chinese yard, or if required, into the house itself. The bride is no sooner out of the chair than the process of dismantling the bridal-chair begins, in the immediate sight of all the guests, and as a matter of course. The Chinese is not a victim of sentiment, and he fails to see anything incongruous in these proceedings. It not unfrequently happens that the resplendent garment worn by the bride is hired for the occasion, a fact of which the guests present are not likely to be ignorant. We once saw a garment of this sort, which the bride had just taken off, delivered to the headman in charge of the bridal chair and of the accompanying paraphernalia. Upon examining it, to make sure that it was in as good condition as when it was hired, this man found, or professed to find, a grease spot upon it, which not only attracted his attention but excited his wrath. He began to talk in loud and excited tones, waxing more and more furious until the guests were all called away from their other occupations to listen to the dispute. The foreign spectator was probably the only person present to whom it occurred that this was an untimely and unseemly proceeding, out of harmony with the time and the circumstances.

The severe labour entailed upon Chinese women in the drudgery of caring for large families, assisting in gathering the crops, and other outside toils, and the great drafts made upon their physical vitality by bearing and nursing so many children, amply suffice to account for the nearly universally observed fact that these women grow old rapidly. Chinese bride, handsome at the age of eighteen, will be faded at thirty, and at fifty wrinkled and ugly.

The fact that Chinese girls are married so young, and that they have not been taught those lessons of self-control, which it is so important for them to learn, suffices to demonstrate the absolute necessity for the existence of the Chinese mother-in-law as an element in the family. A great deal is heard of the tyranny and cruelty of these mothers-in-law, and there is a firm basis of fact for all that is so often said upon this point. But it must at the same time be borne in mind that without her, the Chinese family would go to utter ruin. The father-in-law is not only unfitted to take the control which belongs to his wife, even were he at home all the time, which would seldom be the case, but propriety forbids him to do any such thing, even were he able. In families where a mother-in-law is lacking there are not unlikely to be much greater evils than the the worst mother-in-law. Abuse of the daughter-in-law is so common a circumstance that unless it be especially flagrant it attracts very little attention.—*North China Herald.*

EARNINGS OF PROFESSIONAL BILLIARD PLAYERS.

At the Westminster County Court on Tuesday (15th ult.) the case of Kearer v. Cook came before Judge Bayley on a judgment summons in respect to a debt of about £150. Plaintiff said the defendant was the ex-champion billiard player of England, and no doubt derived considerable benefit from his billiard playing at the Aquarium. On the 16th of June defendant had a benefit at the Aquarium, when many of the leading billiard players gave their services. Defendant—Yes. The amount I derived from that benefit was £21. (Laughter.) Plaintiff said he was ready to meet the defendant, but he had declared that he did not intend to pay the money. On the last occasion he was before the Court defendant admitted that he received £5 a week for playing at the Aquarium. Defendant—Yes, it is a ridiculously small amount. Plaintiff suggested that the defendant did sometimes earn large amounts. Defendant—Oh, yes. I have made £1,000 in a night. I have no engagement this week, except that I am playing for a benefit on Friday. This is a swindle. I don't owe the money. His Honour—There is a judgment against you. Defendant—Will you allow me to explain? His Honour—No; I cannot go behind the judgment. Defendant—But it is a swindle. Mr. Roberts—my friend Mr. Roberts, the champion—is coming over from the Cape this afternoon, and he will explain the whole thing. His Honour—I am not going into the matter. Defendant—Well, I am not going to pay; I don't owe the money. His Honour—Is that the only reason you don't pay? Defendant—I don't owe it. His Honour—Very well; there will be an order for committal for forty days.

IN PRAISE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Balfour's article, "Mr. Parnell Answered," which leads off the July number of the *North American Review*, is quite thrown into the shade in the opinion of a home paper by Mr. Justin McCarthy's pean of praise to the Prince of Wales, from which it quotes the following:—

THE UNOFFICIAL "MINISTER OF CEREMONIAL."

The function of the late Prince Consort was once described as that of unofficial Minister of Education. The function of the Prince of Wales, as he and society between them have made it out, is that of unofficial Minister of Ceremonial. No one could be fitter for the work or could perform it with better grace and greater goodwill. Nor is it in a country like England by any means an unimportant function. The Queen has practically withdrawn from the business of social life, and the Prince has taken her place. If he were not there to do the social duties, the absence of the Sovereign would become highly inconvenient and would lead to much dissatisfaction. The Prince of Wales, however, has made himself throughly popular, and the Princess of Wales is the most popular woman in England. The work which the Prince of Wales does in this social way is something amazing. He is always presiding at the opening of exhibitions and all manner of charitable, philanthropic, and educational institutions. He is always taking the chair at meetings; he goes down to the country to preside over ceremonials of every kind. He attends civic feasts and State balls. All the time he contrives to get a good deal of personal enjoyment out of life.

THE PRINCE'S FRIENDS AND HIS CRITICS.

There was a time, of course, when hard things were said of the Prince of Wales. There was a time when I myself wrote some hard things of him in an American magazine. That was twenty years ago: so far as I knew then or know now, the censure given to him was just. But he is not now the man he was twenty years ago, or anything like it; and although no admirer of his would claim for him a very lofty and heroic nature, yet I think almost every one would allow that he has improved in personal character and ways to an extent which was not observed among former princes of the House of Hanover. Every one says that he is a good friend to his friends. I do not say that all men in England speak well of the Prince of Wales. There are many of the old *noblesse*, and the Catholic *noblesse* among the rest, who regard the Prince's set, and Marlborough House generally, with something like a shudder. American visitors sometimes make the mistake of supposing that when they have got into Marlborough House they have got into the very best of English society. They have done nothing of the kind. Many of those who form the *entourage* of the Queen turn their eyes away from the circles amid which the Prince of Wales is supreme. The truth is that the Prince is a good deal of a social leveller. He loves to be amused, and I have no doubt that many of the indiscretions of his younger and wilder days came from his delight in the companionship of those who amused him and helped to make life pass pleasantly for him.

"H. R. H." AS AN ORATOR.

The Prince of Wales is sometimes described by admirers as a brilliant after-dinner and ceremonial speaker. He is not a brilliant speaker; and those who describe him as brilliant do not, I venture to think, quite understand his real success in the business which he has to undertake. He speaks directly and to the point. He never obtrudes himself between the audience and the business of the occasion. He never uses the wrong word, and he never says a word too much. He puts as little of himself as possible into his speeches; and while there is always a firm and manful tone about him, there is never any indication whatever of a desire to impose himself and his position on his audience. I am quite sure that he has no such desire. But his speeches have no brilliancy of expression, no originality of thought. They are not eloquent in any sense. The Prince of Wales does not, I fancy, do what other princes have done—get his shorter speeches written for him. At least I do not think he indulges in such a practice now—if he ever did. As to the longer speeches—well, I have my own ideas about them. Of course he could get a really brilliant and eloquent discourse written for him and commit it to memory and deliver it to an audience. But the Prince, whether by deliberation or by instinct, understands his part better. In England the public do not want an eloquent Prince of Wales.

A STICKLER FOR COURT ETIQUETTE.

No one knows better the exact way in which every band and order and medal should be worn. He is very particular about good manners in princes and princesses, and I have heard that there is a near connection of his by marriage who is often lectured severely on the impropriety of losing his temper when giving directions to a servants. The Prince is a social umpire of the utmost authority, and no end of personal disputes are settled satisfactorily by a reference to his good-natured and genial, but firm, counsel. I suppose he is happy in his position. Military ambition would be useless for the Prince of Wales. So, indeed, would ambition of any kind. We could not have him writing books like Napoleon III. with his "Life of Julius Cæsar:" or volumes of poetry like the Queen of Roumania. It would not do for him to paint pictures and send them to the Royal Academy or the Grosvenor Gallery. It must be, therefore, something like a relief and a satisfaction to have the ceremonial work going on sometimes. It has the appearance of a duty, and, indeed, in its sense it is a duty, and it gives him something to do. It would be hard to find a man better suited for the part.

WHAT IS THOUGHT "DOWN WHITECHAPEL WAY."

I do not hear that there is any particular grumbling in the East-end on account of the luxurious life which the Prince of Wales is supposed to lead. Indeed, it is much in his favour that almost the only movements of a really serious nature in which he has ever taken part were movements which had for their object the improvement in the housing and the condition of the poor. Not very long since he gave much time and close attention to a Commission on this subject, of which Cardinal Manning was one member and Mr. Burt another. He has borne an active part in many other organizations for the same general purpose. These things get known at the East-end, and they do magnificently help the very masculinity to make the Prince popular among the working classes and the poor. Enthusiasm in such quarters it would be hard for a Prince to excite who is restricted to so limited a field of action and display. But our Royal institutions do not live on enthusiasm. They live on acquiescence. They are accepted. No one can say how long they may not continue to be accepted if they are managed in the same way as they have lately been, and are likely still to be. I am not myself a great enthusiast about royalty or royal personages, but I must say that, so long as we are to have an heir to the throne, I do not think we could find any one better able to conduct the business of the position than the Prince of Wales has shown himself of late years.

AFTER COLLEGE WHAT?

A number of men who have made their mark in life have been asked the question, "What should a college graduate of to-day do?" says the *Scotsman*. Their answers are interesting and instructive to young men choosing a vocation.

The law and ministry (says one writer) used to open the largest professional field for graduates of colleges. The law is now overstocked, although there is plenty of room at the top. The religious inclinations of the graduate must determine as to the ministry. Assuming that the graduate has a taste for the physical sciences, a good address and good patience, let him enter the medical profession. But if he has at all a turn for mathematics, let him study civil engineering, including hydraulic and mining engineering, as a profession. That is the great field now open to young men. It requires hard work, but everything else that is going to be successful requires hard work. If I had a son who had just graduated from college, and had at all a mathematical mind, I should put him into that profession as the best hope for his future.

"What should a college graduate of to-day do?" says another. The reply which suggests itself can be thus formulated:—Have faith in God. Use your brains. Learn to think. Knowledge is to be acquired as a life work. There is no terminal period to learning. Take no theory for granted. Investigation and energy are the tools to build up truth.

The opinion of a third correspondent is that a college graduate ought to go to work. He is just like anybody else, except that the man who has acquired an education without the opportunity of college instruction is superior, in most cases, to one who has had those advantages. Either of them will succeed if he be honest, sober, and industrious. As a rule, I think too many college graduates seek professions, so called—as the law, medicine, and the ministry. If they would go more into mercantile, mining, manufacturing, or railroad industries, their chances of success in life would doubtless be improved. My own observation has taught me that a young man who is determined to win, and who preserves good habits and a high moral tone, is sure to succeed unless he meet with loss of health or other unusual misfortune.

The first step (a fourth remarks) should be to find out what his steps are and what his particular ability is. Having ascertained his fitness for any kind of business or a profession, he should take the first opening that he can find that is directly or indirectly in sympathy with the special avocation for which he thinks he is fit. His kid gloves and cane must be discarded, and he must not care how hard he works, or how many hours he is employed. He must be active, intelligent, self-reliant, and put through whatever he attempts at any cost. One cannot give a recipe for success in life as a physician can prescribe for the cure of a disease. Artemus Ward's advice to a man as to what he had better do in case of any emergency is really as good a recipe as I have ever seen. It was, to "rise up and cave in the emergency's head." Life is a series of little and big emergencies and a man who succeeds is a man who caves in the head of each one as it comes across his path.

THE HISTORY OF SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON.

Professor W. G. Blaikie, writing to an American paper, describes Sir William Mackinnon as a very interesting man, with a remarkable history. "Some fifty odd years ago he was a penniless boy from the Highlands. How he got to India and started there in mercantile life, I have certainly heard, but I do not remember very clearly. Anyhow, he soon showed remarkable enterprise and power of organisation in working a new line or lines of steamers. This enterprise has been admirably conducted, and has brought to him and his partners a great flow of wealth. Sir William was a great friend of Dr. Duff's in India, and a bountiful contributor to his work. He has always been a member of the Free Church, but he is a strong adherent of the 'constitutional' party, and as he remarked to me the other evening, he is quite alienated, because the Free Church is now departing from the old lines. That is to say, because instead of seeking to renew her connection with the State on suitable terms, she is now advocating Disestablishment."

THE USE AND INFLUENCE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

The president of the Royal Academy was present at the opening of the Manchester Withworth Institute, and addressed a distinguished assembly on the use and influence of the beautiful in art. The salient passages in his speech are subjoined:—

"IDEAS, AND IDEAS ALONE, LIFT OUR LIVES."

The study of the comely and the beautiful having been once instilled in the fancy of the youth of Manchester, the sense of its true value will I think in an increasing degree take the shape of a familiar and permanent idea in the minds of the many. And, gentlemen, it is ideas, and ideas alone, that lift your lives out of stagnant and fruitless commonplace. . . . The more important function of this institute is to train and to rouse the æsthetic sensibility over the greatest possible number, and then it is also to teach and to inculcate by precept and by example this fact—that art, being the outward expression of our inward sense of the beautiful, is a rich and varied language, eloquent, not only through the received channels of picture or statue, or noble building, but eloquent, if you so choose, through the humblest, through every object on which man can through form and colour print the impression of his mind and temper. This lesson you are inculcating by example as well as by precept—and I mean by that, that through well-furnished and well-appointed museums, you should bring before the youth of your town noble examples of the productions of industrial art, as the phrase is, of the best works produced by the best workmen—in original specimens, of course, where that is feasible; for I need not tell you that the work of a man's hand, warm, so to speak, from his touch, stimulates us incomparably more than a reproduction, however perfect—but in reproduction when originals are inaccessible.

ART IN COMMON MEN.

Let your young folks further see on the subject of industrial art that it is not merely in sumptuous and stately furniture, in costly tissues, such as those that have been spread before us with a liberal a hand by Sir Charles Robinson—not in the working of precious metals only, or the in-weaving of jewels—that in these only is the highest level of beauty attained; but in the hands of Greeks, of Egyptians, of Etruscans, of Japanese, and other gifted nations, the most humble utensils, the ordinary appliances, the cup, the goblet, the spoon, the fork, the platter, the lamp, the mirror, the comb for the toilet, the humble stove, the settle—all these things have been invested with curve and form, with rhythmical proportions so lovely and so full of subtlety and variety that it would seem that with the people among whom they have been produced the sense of beauty pervaded the air and was overwhelming. This let your young people see, and so, not in a day—of course we don't expect miracles—we shall find the physical sense bred amongst the many, and amongst the few original intellectual genius will be evolved by the diffusion of a higher standard of taste and perception. A favourable atmosphere for production will be engendered, and in the multiplication of comely and delightful surroundings a steady source of wholesome and unassailable delights will spread increasingly, and more and more embrace a wider number of homes within its elevating influence, bringing into their lives, and firing all their spirits with, light and warmth, which I am afraid I must say is too seldom vouchsafed to them in this gloom-bound Northern climate.

NECESSITY FOR RAISING THE GENERAL ARTISTIC TONE.

I have said nothing about the highest side of art, for the subject is too vast to deal with upon such an occasion. Nevertheless I cannot refuse myself the satisfaction of expressing my greatest sympathy with, and my admiration for, the example set some years ago by Manchester in placing at the disposal of a gifted artist the wall space of its great civic building, on which to perpetuate the political, intellectual, and religious life of a great and famous city. It is an example that might be followed up by the greatest of all municipalities. Neither have I said anything upon the great and the lofty subject on which Lord Hartington has just spoken. I speak of the paramount importance of raising the artistic tone of your productions. If you are to triumph in the struggle which is not for better or for worse, but for life and death, it is only by raising the general artistic tone in your midst. It is by the sharpening of your artistic sensibilities on every side and in every direction that you can in the long run hope for perfection in any one branch of your productions. I have faith that this great institution will, tend largely to hasten on the bright day, which though it may still be remote, must ever be set before your eyes: and it is in that faith and with a whole heart that I now say to it "God speed."

THE GERMAN EMPRESS AT THE SEASIDE.

A correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung* describes, in an interesting article, the daily life of the German Empress and the five little Princes at Sassnitz, where they are now staying. "Every day, says the writer, "schools and other institutions in the neighbourhood make trips to Sassnitz in order to see the Empress and her boys, and there are plenty of opportunities for doing so, for the Empress is as fond of being on the water as the Emperor himself . . . It is very much to be regretted that when the august lady and her children walk along the pier when the steamer lands which takes them for a 'spin' on the water some persons, especially ladies, crowd round them to such an extent as to make it almost impossible for them to move on. In order to avoid this mobbing, the police force has been increased.

"The Empress has already been several times on the beach, together with the Princes; the four elder boys wear blue sailor suits and straw hats with long ribbons; Prince Oscar, the youngest, who is dressed all in white, is carried about by the nurse. The Princes climb about among the stones, trying to find curious stones or other treasures of the deep. Their shouts of joy are heard again and again. Now the Crown Prince, and again Prince Eitel, has found a wonderful stone, and the tutor's pockets are soon filled with treasures. The Empress herself takes part in this search as well as in the other amusements of the Princes on the beach, and everybody else looks on with delight. The thoughtful kindness of the Empress was shown in a little incident which occurred a few days ago. She had come down to the beach with her four sons—the Crown Prince had remained at home for lessons—and was sitting down under a fine old beech not far from the bathing-place for gentlemen. The policeman would not let the gentlemen pass who were on their way to the cabins. When the Empress noticed that one of the latter was carrying a bathing-towel she made inquiries of her surroundings, and was informed that some of the gentlemen were on their way to the bathing-place; she got up at once and sent an apology to the would-be bathers to the effect that 'she had known it was the hour for bathing.' The Princes were also called away, and Prince Ethel marched off whistling a merry tune. The Crown Prince continues his daily lessons, but he is not kept quite as closely to his work as when he is at home at Berlin or Potsdam. The Empress keeps to her habit of rising early, and the two eldest Princes take a hot sea-bath every morning at eight o'clock; in a few days' time the Empress hopes also to begin taking sea-bathing. The costumes worn by the Imperial lady are as simple as possible; as a rule, she wears a black woollen dress, a close-fitting jacket, and a large straw hat trimmed with black ribbon."

THE BEGINNINGS OF GREAT WORKS.

Benjamin West made his first brushes out of a cat's tail. Ferguson laid himself down in the fields at night in a blanket, and made a map of the heavenly bodies by means of a thread with small beads on it stretched between his eye and the stars. Watt made his first model of the condensing steam-engine out of an old anatomist's syringe, used to inject the arteries previous to dissection. Gifford worked his first problem in mathematics, when a cobbler's apprentice, upon small scraps of leather, which he beat smooth for the purpose; whilst Rittenhouse, the astroonomer, first calculated eclipses on his plough-handle. In like manner Professor Faraday, Sir Humphry Davy's scientific successor, made his first experiments in electricity by means of an old bottle, while he was still a working bookbinder. And it is a curious fact that Faraday was first attracted to the study of chemistry by hearing one of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures on the subject at the Royal Institution. A gentleman, who was a member, calling one day at the shop where Faraday was employed in binding books, found him poring over the article "Electricity" in an Encyclopædia placed in his hands to bind. The gentleman having made inquiries, found he was curious about such subjects, and gave him an order of admission to the Royal Institution, where he attended a course of four lectures delivered by Sir Humphry. He took notes of the lectures, which he showed to the lecturer, who acknowledged their scientific accuracy, and was surprised when informed of the humble position of the reporter. Faraday then expressed his desire to devote himself to the prosecution of chemical studies, from which Sir Humphry at first endeavoured to dissuade him; but the young man persisting, he was at length taken into the Royal Institution as an assistant.

HOW M. GOT SAVED HIS LIFE.

M. Got, the *doyen* of the Comedie Francaise, has given to the public some interesting and amusing anecdotes of his life as an actor. In 1894 he will have completed his fifty years of service in the House of Moliere. At the expiration of that period he intends to leave the stage altogether and pass the remainder of his days in the quiet village of Boulainvilliers, where he has lived for a considerable time. M. Got has all the appearance of a rural cure—white hair and a clean-shaven face. This ecclesiastical aspect nearly cost him his life once. It was during the Commune. He was living in London, whither the members of the Comedie Francaise had fled for safety, but found it necessary to go to Paris for a day or two to arrange some private affairs. This done, he was about to leave the French capital again, when he fell into the hands of the Communists, "Who are you?" they demanded. "I am Got, the *doyen* of the Comedie Francaise, and I am going to London." "You Got? Go along with you! We know you very well. You are the cure of Sainte Marie of Batiguolles." Got denied the impeachment energetically, and pointed out that he had no tonsure, but all to no purpose. He was marched off with others to a cellar to await the decision of a court-martial. In the evening an officer and several soldiers took him out of this pestilential den, and told him "Since you are a strolling player you can amuse us a little. Give us a recitation!" "Got did his very best, and so pleased his captors that the officer said, "Ah, you may be Got after all! You can make off as soon as you like." Got took the hint, and managed to get back to London. The officer in command of the soldiers was an Italian, and M. Got attributes his deliverance partly to the fact that he was able to converse with him in his own language.

A SCOTTISH BORDER CHARACTER.

The Hawick Drydens have (writes a correspondent of the *Weekly Scotsman*), for the last half-century been celebrated, or rather notorious, over the Border district for their skill in the piscatorial art. The secret of a heavy basket of trout belonged to the family. When other anglers threshed the waters in vain, a Dryden fly had something taking about it, and nobody could understand the reason why. Trouts take on the colour of their habitat and so did the Drydens, whether of purpose or of the laws of evolution need not be argued. In dress and feature they got bronzed, browned, and sunburnt, and sometimes almost copper coloured. There was Jock and Teddie, Geordie and Sandy. Teddie (Adam) opened a fishing tackle shop in Edinburgh, and sold gut and flies, giving advice and skill gratis; but he has been dead for many a year, and so far as known Sandy is the only surviving member of the family, and between palsy and old age he is unable to fish and forced to beg, and although "To sleep in barns an' kilns at e'en is doobtless sore distress, he has still two comforte left—his auld wife, and a 'nip' of whisky for his morning."

One day lately I met in with the old nomad when plying his calling of mendicant, and took the opportunity to interview him, a creeshed loof making him nothing loth to tell his story. Asked—With palsy and old age on you, would you not be a great deal more comfortable to get under cover? He replied—So folk say to me, but the poorhoose is but a puir hoose at the best, an' to me 'at's been accustomed to freedom a' ma days to gaun when an' where a liked, the confinement's terrible. An' that's the best o't. There's ma auld wife an' me; man, oove been had thegether noo, an' its awfu' to be partit at the last. To hae nae freedom, an' to be pairted free yer ain wife in yer auld days is mair than a cur pit up wi'. Oo wad rather endure a guid deal o' hardships outside. Now, tell me frankly and honestly how you get on outside?—Od, man, ye wad wonder hoo oo get on. She's better than me at it (the begging.) Oo aye manage to get oor bite, an' it's no ill to keep the duds on oor back. But how do you come on for the drappie; I know it was an old fault of yours? and am mistaken if it's not a close friend yet? His face brightened over the thought of the whisky, and he was quite open-spheered by "the last infirmity of noble minds." I had been reading Fichte, and Emerson, and Carlyle, and had been infected by the spirit of these great men. Let no one persuade you that they were not great men. The Alpha and Omega of their teaching was loyalty to duty. Higher knowledge and greater strength were within reach of the man who unflinchingly enacted his best insight. It was a noble doctrine, though it may sometimes have inspired exhausting disciplines and unrealisable hopes. All evening, all night he held me to my work, and in the long cold mornings of the German winter, defended by a Schlafrock lined with catskin, I usually felt a freshness and strength—a joy in mere living and working, derived from perfect health—which was something different from the malady of self-righteousness.

THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD OF RESEARCH.

For a time the scientist devoted himself wholly to the acquisition of knowledge and mapped out his time with great care; but—quite naturally—there came the moment when he desired not only to acquire but to add to knowledge:—

My first little physical investigation was on a subject of extreme simplicity, but by no means devoid of scientific interest—phenomena of a water jet. Among other things I noticed that the musical sound of cascades and rippling streams, as well as the sonorous voice of the ocean, was mainly, if not wholly, due to the breaking of air bladders entangled in the water. There is no ripple: sound of water unaccompanied by bubbles of air. This inquiry was followed by others of a more difficult and elaborate kind. Week after week, and over again, after work of this description had begun, I found myself infringing my program. [*i.e.* programme] of study. Discontent and self-reproach were the first result. But it was soon evident that a rigid ordering of time would now be out of place. You could not call up, at will, the spirit of research. It was like that other spirit which cometh when it listeth, and greater wisdom was shown in following out at the time a profitable line of thought than in adhering to a fixed lesson plan. By degrees all discontent vanished, and I became acclimatised to my new intellectual conditions.

MURAL PAINTINGS AT POMPEII.

At Pompeii, writes the *Athanæum*, some mural paintings of more than ordinary interest have recently been disclosed. In the Eighth Region, between Nos. 16 and 21 of the Second Insula, Vis, III. and IV., the remarkable discovery has been made of a house five stories high. The upper floor, which is entered from the higher level formed by a mound of prehistoric lava, is profusely decorated, and the principal hall displays on one wall the myth of Bellerophon, a nude figure who, holding with one hand the bridle of his horse, is in the act of receiving the letter and orders of King Proetus, who is seated on a throne before him. The lower part of the house, looking towards Stabiæ and the sea, was used as a bathing establishment. Three steps lead into the *frigidarium*, which is perfect the lower part of the surrounding walls being painted blue, and the upper red. The middle of the right wall is occupied by a picture representing a nymph, semi-nude, borne over the waves on a seahorse. The horizontal band dividing the blue from the red surface is a kind of frieze of comic or caricature scenes, representing dwarfs and pigmies, in scenery evidently of the Nile country, fighting with various animals. One dwarf is in the act of throwing a large stone at an ibis; while another is trying to save by drawing to the land a figure (probably a woman) fallen into the river, when, seized himself by a crocodile, he has tied himself with a rope to another dwarf, standing behind, who is striving with might and main, to prevent his comrade from being drawn down into the water.

HEREDITARY TUFTS OF WHITE HAIR.

Every one who knows Mr. Whistler knows Mr. Whistler's white tuft, which is as much part of the man as his butterfly is part of his writings. "Attention may be drawn," says the *British Medical Journal*, "to a remarkable example of similar peculiarity which was published last year by M. E. Pascal in the *Univers Illustre*. In an old Limousin family with which that gentleman is acquainted nearly all the members, both male and female, have from their earliest youth a tuft of perfectly white hair, such as adorns the head of a well-known artist. This tuft is generally situated over the brow, but sometimes it is on the temple, and more rarely at the back of the head. The family has been famous for this distinctive mark in its own part of the country for 300 years, and they are said to be as proud of it as Redgauntlet was of the hereditary horse-shoe vein on his forehead. The white lock, which can be seen in the family portraits for many generations back, is said to be rather becoming even to the young women of the line."

PRINCE BISMARCK AND SIR R. MORIER.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* prints the following *communique*, which, to all appearance (says the *Times* correspondent) emanates from Friedricharuh:—"Reference has lately been made in the press to the possibility that the attacks made on Prince Bismarck by certain English and German journals might be traced to the influence of Sir Robert Morier. As to whether or not this allegation has any foundation in fact must be left to the decision of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, the *Vossische Zeitung*, *e tutti quanti*. We know nothing about it. It is certain, in any case, that the diplomatist in question has, during the whole of Prince Bismarck's term of office, been one of his most intriguing opponents. As early as 1860, when still only Secretary of Legation in Berlin, but on account of his Court connections not without influence, he acted as diplomatic adviser to the Parliamentary Opposition to the King's Government. How this hatred of Morier (to the ex-Chancellor) manifested itself in recent times is well known."

Prince Bismarck, according to Dalziel's Berlin agent, has repeated the accusations he made some time sago against Sir Robert Morier, the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg. The ex-Chancellor says that Sir Robert conspired in 1860 with "an English woman"—the Crown Princess Victoria—to ruin him. This was at the time the British Minister was one of the secretaries of Lord John Russel at Cobourg, when the latter was Minister in attendance on Queen Victoria. It will be seen that this is a variation of the previous attack of Bismarck, as on the former occasion he alleged that Sir Robert Morier supplied the French with important information during the great war of 1870. Commenting on this new phase of the controversy, the Liberal section of the Press says that if the Crown knows anything against the Empress Frederick he had better out with it, and the Empress will then defend herself against any open accusations of conspiracy against Prussia. The whole subject is being eagerly discussed in diplomatic circles.

The young Austrian officers who are studying ballooning for military purposes, says a Vienna correspondent, are not exactly lucky in their experiences, although their aerial trips are certainly interesting. Two lieutenant who went up in the military balloon "Father Radetzky" must have created some sensation when they suddenly landed next morning at Bruczkow, in Possen, Prussia. They had eleven hours *en route* in a storm, and had traversed in one night a distance of about 345 miles, or about the distance between Vienna and Berlin, which the express does in fifteen hours. The balloon carried four carrier-pigeons, which returned to the place of departure between eight or nine in the morning. They bore no messages, however, as the tail feathers on which the missives had been fastened were missing. Telegrams received from the officers state that the voyage was throughout most exciting.

We have received a letter from a correspondent, at Antananarivo, writes a contemporary, in which, after referring to some current misconceptions regardindg the position of the French in Madagascar, he states that "it cannot be too clearly borne in mind that as a fact France exercises no protectorate over that country, even in name," and that it is "in the highest degree improbable that the French Resident-General, if invoked, which in itself is in the highest degree improbable, would be able to obtain any advantage for any section of the subjects of the Malagasy Queen, whether in gold-digging or otherwise." The correspondent says that the authority of the Hovas scarcely extends beyond the plateau of Imerina, and declares that the French must be held responsible for a reign of anarchy on the West Coast which the central authority is almost powerless to suppress. At the same time, he adds, "few things are more ridiculous than the enthusiasm which the English Conservative Government profess for the abolition of slavery, while they leave Madagascar, which is the main offender in the matter." Every Friday, we are assured, a couple of hundred slaves may be seen openly exposed for sale in the public market, within a bow-shot of the French Residency, and in full view of the British Vice-consulate.

PROFESSOR JOHN TYNDALL'S REMINISCENCES.

Professor John Tyndall—the great scientist and petty politician—was recently invited by the editor of the *Forum* to contribute an article to that review on "Formative Influences." He has accepted the invitation; though his article scarcely seems to be exactly what the editor wanted. Instead of enumerating those influences—literary, scientific, and otherwise—which have from time to time held away over his life and thought, Professor Tyndall has preferred to linger over reminiscences of his youth and memories of the Germae professors under whom he studied long years ago. It is far from our intention to suggest that his article is uninteresting; it is, on the contrary, remarkably good reading. But it says very little about "Formative Influences."

THE AWAKENING OF THE SCIENTIFIC INSTINCT.

The scientific instinct which lay dormant in young Tyndall's mind was to have been first stirred by a chemical experiment witnessed at the Preston Mechanics' Institute in 1842. The experiment is an exceedingly simple one and must be familiar to every schoolboy who has dabbled in chemistry. It demonstrates the well-known fact that the air which comes from the lungs contains a very appreciable amount of carbolic acid gas. The effect of this experiment upon the mind of John Tyndall may best be given in his own words:—

Surgeon Coates lectured on respiration, explaining, among other things, the changes produced by the passage of air through the lungs. What went in as free oxygen, came out bound up in carbonic acid. To prove this he took a flask of lime water, and, by means of a glass tube dipped into it, forced his breath through the water. The carbonic acid from the lungs seized upon the dissolved lime, converting it into carbonate of lime, which, being practically insoluble, was precipitated. All this was predicted beforehand by the lecturer; but the delight with which I saw his predictions fulfilled, by the conversion of the limpid lime water into a turbid mixture of chalk and water, remains with me, as a memory, to the present hour.

THE RAILWAY FEVER OF THE FORTIES.

On leaving school, Tyndall joined a division of the Ordnance Survey, and after a while received the princely remuneration of twenty shillings a week. On this he seems to have done pretty well; indeed, he has "often wondered since at the amount of genuine happiness which a young fellow, of regular habits, not caring for either pipe or mug, may extract from pay like this." Then came the "mad time of the railway mania," and he was able to turn to some account the knowledge gained upon the Ordnance Survey. But it was a time of terrible toil for the young man; and it was also a time of "mad unrest" for the public at large. Professor Tyndall's reminiscences of the "railway fever" of the forties will be read with interest:—

It was (he says) a time of mad unrest—of downright monemania. In private residences and public halls, in London reception-rooms, in hotels and stables of hotels, among gipsies and costermongers, nothing was spoken of but the state of the share market, the prospects of projected lines, the good fortune of the ostler or pot-boy who, by a lucky stroke of business, had cleared ten thousand pounds. High and low, rich and poor, joined in the reckless game. During my professional connection with railways I endured three weeks' misery. It was not defeated ambition; it was

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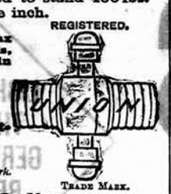

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MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

EEMAN'S
TRADE MARK.
ORIGINAL
In Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1 8 to Rs. 10.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.
ORODYNE
INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA.
NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

...E-MEDAL, NATIONAL AGE...
LIVER EXTRACT
WINE & SUGAR PILLS
PREPARED BY
VIVIEN of PARIS
VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE
THOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE
D CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL
ROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.
E PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE
PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN
FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL,
MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.
...ntent of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one
...blespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil.
Each bottle of the genuine D' VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".
Sold by all chemists
WHOLESALE: G. POPP, PARIS

Stephens Inks
BEST IN THE WORLD.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS
AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

TRADE MARK.
G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
...ved the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and ...delaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—
BIRMINGHAM.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

ATKINSON'S
ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S
EAU DE TOILETTE DE LONDRES.
Unsurpassed for refreshing and softening the skin, and an exceedingly choice Perfume for the Handkerchief. An entirely new article prepared exclusively by the Inventors.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

SAFEST DRINK
CROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
IN A HOT CLIMATE

Mistress:—Take away all these perfumes. I want nothing in future but this delicious Crab-Apple Blossoms.
Maid:—Yes, madam.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.
Extra concentrated (Rigd) made only by The Crown Perfumery Co., 117, New Bond Street, London.
Sold Everywhere.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June, 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.
"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing, for a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," is wrapped round the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA
The Best and Purest Cocoa.

Observe Perfect PURITY Guaranteed
Old Bushmills Pure Malt Whiskey
Established 1784.
Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.
Head Offices: 1, HILL STREET, BELFAST.

First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.

Trade Mark.

Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

600 Opinions. 600

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION.
OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL.
JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

Edmund Yates,

"His Recollections & Experiences," Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called "Bushmills Whiskey," has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd.
Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ltd.
CALCUTTA: Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd, Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

OLD SHIRTS
made as good as New, with New Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, of very best Irish Linen, Laundried ready to wear, 2/6 each. New Irish-made Shirts, for dress or ordinary wear, fine long cloth in body and best Irish Linen in Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar Bands, half-dozen sent post free any part India for 27/, 35/, 40/, 47/.
Pyjama Sleeping Suits, from 6/6.

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS. Best 4-fold, 4/6, and 5/6 dozen; made exact to pattern, 2/9; half-dozen, post free.
Cuffs for insertion, 3/6 half-dozen; Collar Bands, 2/6 dozen.

Napkins, 2/6 per dozen; Dinner Napkins, 4/6 per dozen; Table Cloths, two yards square, 2/9 each; Kitchen Table Cloths, 11½d. each; real Irish Linen Sheeting, fully bleached, two yards wide, 1/11 per yard; and Linen Diaper, 8½d. per yard; Nursery Diaper, 4½d. per yard; Surplice Linen, 7d. per yard; Glass Cloths, 3/6 per dozen. LINEN TOWELS, 3/6 per dozen; Damask Towels, 6/6 per dozen; Turkish Bath Towels, 1/ each. Better qualities of all kinds Table and House Linen equally cheap.
IRISH LINENS

IRISH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. Children's, 1/2; Ladies', 2/3; Gent's, 3/6. Hem-stitched—Ladies' 2/11; Gent's, 4/11 per dozen. Better qualities equally cheap. Price Lists and Patterns of all kinds of Linen Goods and Hosiery sent to any part of the world post free.

B. & E. M'HUGH & CO., BELFAST, IRELAND.

JAMES RUSSELL & SONS, LIMITED
CROWN TUBE WORKS
WEDNESBURY, ENGLAND.

Branch Depots—
London: 108, Southwark Street.
Leeds: 6, Mark Lane, New Briggate.
Birmingham: 114, Colmore Row.

INVENTORS AND FIRST MANUFACTURERS OF GAS TUBING. IRON OR STEEL TUBES UP TO 6 FEET DIAMETER. IRON OR BRASS VALVES AND COCKS. SCREWING MACHINES.

Contractors to the War Office, Admiralty, India, and Colonial Departments.

Highest Awards—
PARIS, 1855 and 1867.
LONDON, 1862.
MELBOURNE, 1881.
11 MEDALS.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR")
For Cylinders, Valves, Shafting, Bearings, &c.
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price Rs. 2-12 per Gallon.
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
Agent—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS
Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)
"It pours out with as fine a 'head' as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.
A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.

***HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.** For First Quality Ginger Ale.
Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s. Quantity required, 6 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE EXTRACT. For Second Quality Ginger Ale.
This Extract is strongly recommended for the manufacture of Ginger Ale, to which it imparts Pungency, Colouring, great Brilliancy, and an unusually Fine Ginger Flavour and Aroma, and makes a thoroughly good article. Trade Price, 4s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. Quantity, 3 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

HAY'S GINGER ALE ESSENCE. Highly Concentrated. For Third Quality Ginger Ale.
This Essence, which is a complete Bouquet of Flavours in a highly concentrated state, makes a Ginger Ale possessing an amount of aroma, flavour, and quality that will be sure to command a large sale, and that is unsurpassed by the so-called finest Bottled Ginger Ale. Trade Price, 9s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s. 6d. Quantity required half a fluid ounce to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles. This Essence will be found most valuable to the general trade.

***HAY'S GINGER CHAMPAGNE ESSENCE,**
For the manufacture of Ginger Champagne. This Essence is a combination of the finest flavours, and imparts with the Ginger a most exquisite aroma, making a most delicious and refreshing approximation to Champagne. Trade Price, 8s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 7s. 6d. per lb. Quantity required, 10 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF MESSINA LEMONS.**
A magnificent Preparation, perfectly soluble, and makes the finest Lemonade obtainable. Trade Price, 8s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 8s.
"Added in the proportion of 1 fluid oz. to a gallon of Syrup, the Soluble Essence imparts the most delicious flavour of the Lemon."—*The Chemists' Journal.*

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble).
Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

***HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE.**
This Essence is made from the Choicest Hops grown, and is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and aroma. Hop Ale made from this Essence has the full flavour of the Finest Hops, and is a really appetising Pale Ale or Bitter Beer. Trade Price, 6s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 6s. Quantity required, two fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.
**Hay's Essences are specially recommended to Clubs, Hotels, Messes, and Stores requiring the very finest Essences obtainable. There is nothing in the market to equal them.*

W. HAY {MANUFACTURING CHEMIST TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS} HULL, ENGLAND.

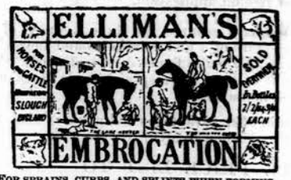
Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the Goods are to be of Hay's manufacture.
The greatest care is used in packing for export to India; if in 1 lb. Glass Bottles (recommended for finest Essences), the cost of packing and delivering free on board ship at Hull, London, or Liverpool, adds about 7½ per cent. to the cost.

HAY'S LEMON FLAVOUR. (Perfectly Soluble.) An exceptionally fine Essence, giving full flavour of the fresh fruit. Trade price, 5s. per lb. 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. Quantity required, one and a half fluid oz. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT
The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism
THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
"A single bottle sufficient for two, to three months treatment."
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 28, r. St-Claude, PARIS

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FORMING.
FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
FOR RHEUMATISM IN HORSES AND FOR STRANGLES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

Remarks by Masters of Hounds,

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.
SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
HUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1885.
SIRS,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.
SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain.
HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION,
Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

CASCARADYNE
The New Fruit.
ENGINEERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—"We have prescribed it in cases of Chronic Constipation, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily."—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, promptly restoring to same its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions, so South Africa Diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.
Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.
The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Metabolised Arsenical Tonic for Pale Persons, Nervous Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most delicious Effervescing Lemonade, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.
T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to be produced where it is bald. It does not dye and prints.
All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (late Proprietor), WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality 30s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 6d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS,
(*Registered*)
with specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and Forms.
LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogues. Every Order *accompanied by remittance for the price named*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
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W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

Prize & Gold Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S
CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with IRON
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*, etc.
PARIS, 23, RUE DROUOT, 23, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

"FALIÈRES' PHOSPHATINE"
A most agreeable food and of easy digestion
Invaluable for infants, particularly at the time of weaning
Facilitates dentition.
Insures the proper formation of bones and combats the defects of growth

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NERVOUS MALADIES
QUICKLY CURED BY
FALIÈRES' Granulated Bromide of Potassium
Approved of by the Paris Academy of Medecine
With each Bottle is enclosed a spoon measure of 8 grains, the patient may thus himself prepare the solution as required, according to the prescription of the physician
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE: *Bombay*, Kemp & Co; *Paris*, Chassaing & Co, 6, Avenue Victoria.
"Messrs CHASSAING & Co (members of the Jury at the Liverpool Exhibition 1886) are the only French chemists whose medicines were awarded the Gold Medal & Certificate of merit 1st Class Exhibition 1886"

Toot...
cured instantaneously by
MATHEY-CAYLUS
Japanese Drops.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1171 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

NERVOUS DISEASES
Capsules of Dr CLIN
Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Montyon Prize
These Capsules are used with the greatest success in Genital affections *Asthma, Pneumonia, Giddiness, Sick headache* and in all cases of nervous excitement.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE.
1172 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Poorness of Blood, Debility
Dr RABUTEAU'S IRON
Dragees, Elixir & Syrup are superior to all other ferruginous preparations.
no COSTIVENESS, no DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1167 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

MATHEY-CAYLUS'
INJECTION
Mathey-Caylus' Injection has been used for over twenty years with the greatest success by the leading physicians in London, Paris & New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or chronic discharges
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1346 Sold by all Chemists
WHOLESALE: CLIN & Co, PARIS

Aubergier's
CELEBRATED
SYRUP & PASTE
of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS
IN CURING
BRONCHITIES, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all Affections of the respiratory organs.
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☞ Ask Dealers to guarantee, on special warranty paper, and in full, that you get real ruby jewels in the Watch you buy, and see how many can do it.

Genuine Watches with Trade Marks or Trade Name are obtainable at Manufacturers' own prices from G. A. Charpie and Co., Bombay and Calcutta, whose Catalogue of 84 different kind of Watches, for every purse and fancy, is sent free on application.

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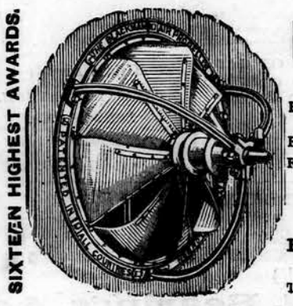

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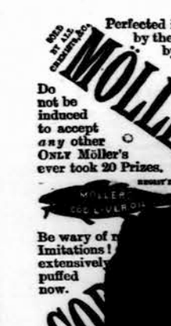
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